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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Curb Placed on Draft Data; Probe of Scrap Hoarding; Nazis Claim U-Boat Toll

The World's Day—February 7, 1942

Washington: Restrictions Placed on Draft Data

Figures will not be issued on the Feb. 16 draft registration inasmuch as the War Department has ruled that such data constituted "restricted information," Selective Service headquarters said. Advance official estimates were that between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 men between 20 and 44 inclusive would be registered.

The House voted tentatively not to appropriate funds for dancing and theatrical performances under the Office of Civilian Defense, or for a Walt Disney film illustrating Donald Duck filling out his income tax, and criticized appointments of Miss Mayris Chaney, friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and screen actor Melvyn Douglas to the OCD. The action was subject to later roll call votes.

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, offered to submit to congressional investigators evidence that the Farm Security Administration had burdened farmers with unnecessary loans and had "wasted Federal funds to the extent of a national disgrace." He asked for an investigation of the FSA.

The Navy announced at Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, the loss through accident of the submarine S-26 in 301 feet of water Jan. 24 with only three survivors.

War funds already authorized, plus net appropriations in bills now pending in Congress, totaled approximately $116,000,000,000, the War Production Board announced.

Legislation broadening the Maritime Commission's authority to issue marine war risk insurance and reinsurance was introduced by Chairman Bland, (D) of Virginia, of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

National: Probe Started Into Scrap Hoarding

A Federal investigation of charges that the scrap iron and steel industry had caused an artificial shortage in an attempt to boost Government price ceilings was announced in St. Louis by Lyle L. Jones, Jr., of the Department of Justice antitrust division.

A warning against overconfidence by the American people was given by William L. Batt, chairman of the Inter-Allied Raw Materials Board, who directed attention to the critical situation in the Far East in an address at New York. [Page 3.]

Los Angeles had a 56-minute air alert after unidentified planes were reported approaching the California coast but there was no blackout.

Chinatown in Portland, Ore., cancelled its New Year's Day parade Feb. 15 because of the war and other West Coast Chinese communities considered taking similar action.

The War: Nazis Claim Big Toll by U-Boats

At sea: A German communiqué named six "enemy" ships which the High Command earlier listed as sunk by U-boats off the East Coast of North America. Included was the 15,355-ton freighter Amerikaland. Berlin also claimed sinking of a British destroyer and two merchantmen off the English coast.

Philippines—General MacArthur ignored the demand of Emilio Aguinaldo, veteran Quisling of the islands, to surrender as Japanese shelled three forts at the entrance to Manila Bay.

Singapore—General Percival announced that some British troops and equipment were being withdrawn from Singapore to defend the base from other points.

East Indies—Dutch admitted virtual control by Japanese of the second naval base at Amboina between Celebes and New Guinea.

Russia: Soviet communiqués claimed only local success, while Berlin dispatches claimed annihilation of two Russian units on the Central front. [Page 7.]

Africa: British fighter planes and bombers struck at Axis spearheads, which, according to Rome reports, had reached a point 40 miles from Tobruk.

Middle East: Egypt Seeks to Escape 'War Horrors'

New Premier of Egypt, Nahas Pasha, declared Egypt will live up to the British-Egyptian alliance, but would attempt to spare Egypt "horrors of war."

Two anti-British leaders of the Arabs, former Prime Minister Rashid Ali el Gailani of Iraq, and the banished Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, were welcomed to Rome by high Italian officials and the Japanese ambassador.

Poem, 'High Flight,' Selected As a Masterpiece of This War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—First war poem selected by Archibald MacLeish and Joseph Auslander, noted poets and Library of Congress officials, to rank along with World War I masterpieces is "High Flight," written by John Gillespie Magee, Jr., before he was killed in action with the Royal Canadian Air Force in December.

"High Flight" shares a case with Rupert Brooke's "The Soldier" and John McCrae's "In Flanders Field" in the Library of Congress exhibit of "Poems of Faith and Freedom," just opened.

Permission has been given by Magee's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. John G. Magee of Washington, D. C. for the posting of their son's sonnet in all pilot training centers of the British Empire.

The poem follows:

"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings
Sunward I've climbed and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there
I've chased the shouting wind along and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.

Up, up the long delirious, burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace
Where never lark, or even eagle flew.
And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God."

Before he joined the Canadian Air Force in November, 1940, Magee had published from his own press a book of verse written while he was a student at Avon Old Farms School in Connecticut. His father, for many years a missionary, came to Washington from Boston about a year ago to be Assistant Rector at St. Thomas Episcopal Church. His mother is English-born.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Japan's Thrust South Follows Plans of 1914

Resources of Borneo and Sumatra seen on trip by Japanese magnate roused ambitions.

By Ray P. Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti—Japan's expansion southward is along a plan more than a quarter of a century old. It takes on new significance today.

It was in 1914 that Tokuschichi Nomura, wealthy head of a Japanese firm known as Nomura Gomei Kaisha of Osaka, made a tour of Borneo and Sumatra. Impressed with the resources of the area he bought, for the price of an embroidered kimono, a German rubber plantation in Borneo. That was shortly after the first fanfare of the first World War. At that time Mr. Nomura organized a subsidiary of his company and called it the Nomura Oversea Investment Department. It grew so rapidly that three years later he founded the Nomura East Indies Development Company, with a capital of 5,000,000 guilders (about $250,000).

It has vast rubber plantations in Borneo, and obtains oil palm, coffee, and rubber from its Sumatra property. The firm owns four rubber refineries, including one at Bandjermasin, the capital of Dutch Borneo, and seven sheet rubber factories. Approximately $50,000,000 worth of rubber is treated by this organization every year.

A more amazing story of Nipponese expansion is to be found in the recent history of the Marshall, Mariana, and Caroline islands. Collectively these islands are known as Nanyo by the Japanese, Nanyo meaning "South Seas."

Mandates Organized

Japanese colonization was attempted even before the islands, which nobody at Geneva wanted, came under Japanese mandate. Immediately afterward Japanese organized two companies. Nichmimura Development and Nanyo Industrial. With these Nippon began the cultivation of sugar on Saipan, largest of the Marianas. Japanese labor was imported.

This bit of expansion proved slightly rougher than anticipated, however, and it was not long before more than a thousand Japanese laborers found themselves at the point of starvation. That was the cue for a larger Nippon company with a banking background, the Oriental Development Company, to save the situation for the Land of the Rising Sun. This trust formed the South Sea Development Company. That was in 1921, and its capital was 3,000,000 yen. Nine years later it was increased to 7,000,000 yen. In 1933 its capital be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Tire Racketeering Boosts Auto Thefts

Racketeering in the tire business raised the number of car thefts in Massachusetts for January to 610 which is nearly 200 more than in the corresponding month of last year, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, stated today.

The Registrar said most of the cars stolen during the month were found stripped of so-called national defense metals, and particularly tires, which are expected to bring high prices in the next few months. At the same time, the Registrar reported a steady increase in the numbers of motorists turning in 1942 registration plates. This total reached 1,776 in the first five days of January.

Many Items Face Rations, Farley Warns

The rapid "pinching out of local markets" of most products that Americans have considered "necessities," until at least 90 per cent of these items are under stringent rationings, was predicted today by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee.

Expanding on an address given by him before the Massachusetts Nutrition Conference last night at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Farley explained that the pinch would develop from two outstanding causes:

1. A shortage of shipping facilities which are being taken over for the transportation of defense products.
2. A growing shortage of labor and materials for making the things Americans have come to depend upon in the daily routine.

Under the heading of so-called necessities, Mr. Farley included automobiles, sugar, certain types of clothing, a great variety of foodstuffs, antifreeze for automobiles, many household articles, and a wide range of items around which seems to revolve the daily existence of most Americans.

Of these so-called necessities which work-a-day people will find they can do without, there are reasons to believe that Americans have a substantial stockpile, Mr. Farley believed. Which meant to him that the real pinch in normal pursuits probably will not come before 1943.

OPA Eases Rules On Car Deliveries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Two classes of civilians, directly connected with the war effort or engaged in protection of public health or safety, will be permitted to obtain immediate delivery of new automobiles, under a ruling announced yesterday by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Teachers to Aid Sugar Plan By Registry of Applicants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Fear of what the neighbors might think or say is expected to prove a powerful deterrent to sugar hoarding under the stamp rationing plan which will start in a few weeks with registration of consumers in their neighborhood school houses.

The announcement by Price Administrator Leon Henderson that schoolteachers would be his agents in handling the applications of consumers for stamp books—one for every adult and child in the country—placed the sugar rationing plan, like that for tires and tubes, on a neighborhood basis.

OPA officials said that the temptation to hoard might disappear as individuals discovered they could get along all right on 12 ounces a week and that the War Production Board was responsible for guaranteeing that this amount, or close to it, would be available unfailingly in grocery stores.

The person who registers for his family's copies of "War Ration Book No. 1" will sign an application declaring the amount of sugar in his home. On the application form will be a reminder that making false statements to any federal agency is a criminal offense carrying penalties up to $10,000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment.

Those whose family supply exceeds two pounds per persons will have an appropriate number of stamps detached from the front of their books.

Each stamp will entitle the bookholder to buy a specified amount of sugar, probably 12 ounces a week. Consumers will tender stamps to the grocer along with their money, and the grocer will paste the stamps on a card which he must turn in to the wholesaler in order to replenish his own sugar bins.

A primary question, which may not be answered for several months, was how additional sugar would be doled out to housewives who wish to do home canning and preserving.

Because the fruit-canning season is not imminent, OPA is leaving the question to later decision, merely promising that such sugar will be made available in plenty of time. It will come from stocks withheld from the general rationing, as will supplies for restaurants and hotels.

Allies Shift Forces at Singapore; Japan Tightens Hold on Amboina; Anglo-U.S. High Command Formed

Army and Navy chiefs, sitting in Washington, to direct strategy on most fronts.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—A long and momentous step toward victory over the Axis was disclosed today with the announcement that an Anglo-American High Command, formally designated as the combined chiefs of staff group, had been established with headquarters here.

Signifying a marked advance toward the complete unification of command necessary for the quickest defeat of the enemy, the new Board will direct strategy and action on all American and British fronts within certain limits. In addition, it will:

1. Advise the American and British Governments on questions of such obvious importance that they must be decided either by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill or by their immediate advisers.
2. Co-operate on the closest terms in the conduct of the war with such other members of the United Nations group as China, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand.
3. Include within itself the Munitions Assignment Board now headed by Harry Hopkins and Maj. Gen. James E. Burns. This Board is essentially the lend-lease administration.
4. Supervise the allocation of shipping and raw materials.

Co-ordinated Efforts

Symbolic of the unity of purpose and effort now animating the American and British peoples, the new setup will translate this into a co-ordinated anti-Axis effort on land, sea, and in the air. The Board's jurisdiction will stretch from the glaciers of Greenland to the steaming jungles of the South Pacific and from Alaska to North Africa, whenever it is found necessary.

In making its announcement, the War Department declared that the Board "amounts to a combined command post for the conduct of all joint operations of the two Governments in the war. It will be the control agency for planning and co-ordinating."

The Department also explained that the new organization would insure complete co-ordination in "the production and distribution of their war supplies."

The United States representatives are Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of the Naval Operations; Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral E. J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force.

British Members

British members are Field Marshal Sir John Dill, recently Chief of Staff of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral Sir Charles Little, submarine specialist and former

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Text of statement on Combined Chiefs of Staff Group: Page 18.

Associated Press

Clouds Over Singapore

This is a characteristic Singapore scene—a thunderhead rising beyond the city, the Singapore River below, bustling with Chinese junks. Today the clouds of war hang low over besieged island as British Imperial troops fight with their backs to the wall against Japanese thrusts.

New Battle of Balkans; Stalin Alert on Initiative

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 7 — While most persons' eyes are focused on the vast land and sea battle arenas from Burma to the Japanese Islands in the Pacific and from Murmansk to Sevastopol there is a tendency to overlook the fact that behind the scenes and in practical obscurity events are beginning to take shape in the Balkans and Central Europe which are destined to play an important part in the drama on which hangs the fate of the world for generations.

The heart-rending tragedy of famine in Greece is deepening daily despite somewhat half-hearted attempts to send food and other supplies. Yet in the mountains Greek guerrilla forces are growing more active as the Italians and Bulgarians, who now supply four-fifths of the occupying force, know to their sorrow.

Nearby in Yugoslavia, according to reliable Yugoslav authorities, whole districts—particularly Bos-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 7 — Information just received here from reliable neutral sources throws a somewhat clearer light on the course of the campaign in Russia.

The Germans have been fighting stubborn rearguard actions all along the front with only about a third of their total strength. The other two thirds were withdrawn after Hitler took over the supreme command on the Russian front in December, and since have been resting in winter quarters far back behind the lines.

The situation in Russia, therefore, according to carefully sifted reports from observers who have had opportunity to get fairly close to the scene of action, isn't altogether as it is painted either by the Soviets or by the Nazis.

The Russian advances, although of undisputed importance in any case, must be kept in perspective and not regarded as constituting anything like conclusive successes yet.

On the other hand, Nazi excuses that their reversals are due only or mainly to winter weather are even more unjustified.

Nazis Planned Knockout

What has happened on the Russian front is summed up by these observers as follows:

Hitler had thrown all the mechanized might he could muster into the November offensive, attacking in full force both on the Moscow front and in the Southern Ukraine around Rostov.

The Russians resisted so fiercely, however, that by the beginning of December the momentum of this great thrust, which the Germans fully intended to make decisive, was exhausted. Lines of communications and supply were extended to the utmost and the position was further complicated by the arrival of early winter weather.

Mr. Stalin and Marshal Semeon Timoshenko saw that this was the moment to strike, and launched a large-scale counteroffensive both in the south and on the Moscow front. The turning-point was the recapture of Rostov in the south, and in the north the smashing of both arms of the big pincer movement aimed at enveloping Moscow. It is clear that both of these well-timed Soviet attacks were resisted by the Germans with all the strength at their command, but that the fresher Russian troops, more accustomed to the climate and fighting with desperate inspiration, drove the Germans back despite their best efforts to hold on.

Fresh Reserves Brought Up

This continued for about two weeks when Hitler himself took over command at the front.

He began at once to bring up what fresh reserves he still had in

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Three American forts shelled in Manila Bay —Dutch sink Tokyo cruiser.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Signs of new disposition of Allied forces came with the announcement by Gen. A. E. Percival, in command at Singapore, that British troops and equipment were being moved from the base to other points, from which they could defend Singapore more effectively. Withdrawal was effected under the protection of British airmen, as Japanese, who were still held beyond the Johore Strait, began throwing shells onto the residential district of the port.

The Dutch meanwhile conceded that the Japanese had gained virtual control of Amboina, second Dutch East Indies naval base, between Celebes and New Guinea, from which there had been no news for two days. That control was not yielded without a strong fight was evident from the Dutch announcement that a Japanese cruiser and transport had been sunk and another cruiser and a submarine hit during the attack. This island is the fifth Dutch island to be invaded by the Japanese.

In the Philippines, General MacArthur, having refused to be intimidated by the demands of Emilio Aguinaldo—rebel leader against the American authorities in 1899, and now emerging as a Japanese Quisling—demanding by radio that he surrender, continued his preparations for renewed Japanese attacks. For the moment the only sign of Japanese activity was the shelling of three forts at the entrance of Manila Bay.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that Japanese heavy artillery rained shells on three American forts at the entrance of Manila Bay but no material damage was done.

Meanwhile Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Army scorned the call of the veteran Emilio Aguinaldo—leader of the 1899 revolt against American occupation of the Philippines and apparently installed as a sort of "Philippines Quisling" by the Japanese—for immediate surrender.

Its main consideration was to prepare for the shock of new assault from a gathering Japanese horde to the north.

The Philippines Commander sent word of the surrender plea as he awaited attack by Japanese armies being reinforced from nine transports which were unloading troops in Lingayen Gulf.

"During the past few days American and Filipino troops have been bombarded by the Japanese with radio broadcasts and pamphlets urging them to surrender," said a War Department communiqué.

These appeals have occasioned considerable amusement for the troops.

A radiocast urging surrender addressed to General MacArthur was made by the rebel leader from Manila, where he has lived in feudal grandeur amid bodyguards, servants and family retainers at his estate for 40 years.

For 40 years he had kept his solemn oath not to engage in subversive activities against the United States or the Philippine Commonwealth, though always nursing the idea of being head of an independent state.

He took little part in public life.

One reason was that he spoke only Tagalog, his native dialect, refusing to learn English. To those who asked why, Aguinaldo invariably replied: "We have been promised our freedom. If that promise is kept, no one need speak English."

Aguinaldo never forgot that when a United States warship carried him back to the Philippines from exile by the Spanish in 1898, he rallied 50,000 of his countrymen to aid American troops throughout the siege of Manila and to victory over the Spaniards.

But when Philippine Nationalist hopes were dashed by the Treaty of Paris which recognized American jurisdiction over the Islands, he led his armies in open revolt. He was captured by Gen. Frederick Funston after two years of stubborn fighting. On April 19,

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Inside Story of Philippine Quislings

While heroic Filipinos are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces on the Bataan Peninsula, and resisting the Japanese invaders on many guerrilla fronts on the islands, the War Department in Washington announces that Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, veteran insurrectionist leader, has apparently joined the Japanese in a Quisling guise. The Christian Science Monitor today prints an exclusive inside story of Japanese efforts to win Filipino Quislings, including the rather pathetic figure of the elderly General Aguinaldo, for nearly half a century! The article, from the pen of a Filipino-American newspaperman in Washington, was taken at the last moment from the makeup of the Monitor's weekly magazine section as it would have been published a fortnight hence.

By James G. Wingo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — An important program of Japan, assuming that control of the Philippines can be retained, will be the effort to form a vassal government headed by Filipinos. The general scheme of the invaders will be to win over the Filipinos, so far as possible, to "collaboration" in the Japanese project of "a new order in Greater East Asia."

The Japanese might offer the Filipinos an immediate autonomous government, similar to the present Philippine Commonwealth under the United States, with a Filipino President or Governor General at the head. If their experiences in China have taught the Japanese anything, they probably will lean backward to appear benevolent and brotherly to the Filipinos, using every device of high-pressured propaganda and clever blandishments.

Associated Press

Philippines' Quisling?

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo has been called in U. S. War Department a "Quisling" after Filipino rebel leader of 1899 had joined the Japanese invaders in an appeal to General MacArthur forces to surrender. His radiocast appeal was ignored.

The Japanese must be aware that the Filipinos are grateful to America for all she has done for their country and have learned to love American ways and institutions. The Filipino soldiers certainly proved their loyalty to the United States with their fierce and gallant struggle against the invaders.

However, the Filipinos may come to believe that the Japanese will be able to hold the Philippines for at least two years, and meantime somebody has to keep a civil government running to save the people from further hardship. This argument could appeal to a part, at least, of an insufficiently armed people.

Because of the importance of having the proper person for the role of a Filipino Wang Ching-wei, Quisling, or Henry Pu Yi, the invaders have doubtless made a survey of the available political figures in Manila preparatory to naming their man. Already 29 Filipino leaders, including three members of President Quezon's dispersed Cabinet and one Senator, have met with the Japanese military authorities, according to a recent Tokyo broadcast.

Tokyo also boasted that the Japanese had brought back to the Philippines a self-exiled revolutionary general, Artemio Ricarte y

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Loans by U. S. Government Urged to Help Small Business Do War Jobs

Head of N. E. Industrial Group Gives Plan Warm Indorsement

Financial help from the Government to enable more small business concerns to get into war production was urged here today by William Leavitt Stoddard, President of the New England Industrial Development Corporation.

Mr. Stoddard warmly indorsed a recommendation to this effect made Thursday at Washington by the Senate's Small Business Committee.

The Senate Committee has written its plan into a bill, which in part directs the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance the conversion of small firms so they can obtain war work.

Typical Cases Described

Several typical instances of need of Government financing were described by Mr. Stoddard.

"A medium sized machine ship within 20 miles of Boston obtained a Government order for $500,000 worth of shell casings," he said. "The plant was approved by the Government, which was ready to advance 30 per cent of the order.

"But the concern did not have enough capital to carry through the order, as it needed certain new equipment, had to purchase supplies, etc.

"A bank was willing to lend it $100,000 providing the plant could get an additional $30,000 of permanent capital to give the bank's loan further protection. The $30,000 could have been handled as an issue of preferred stock, and paid off out of the earnings on the Government order.

"But the opportunity came late and in a hurry, the concern did not know where to get $30,000, and finally obtained the money virtually through a back door arrangement from a money lender, who is charging 25 to 30 per cent interest.

"If the Government had had capital available, it could quickly have checked up and made proper financial arrangements, and would have put the plant into production faster.

Screw Machines Inactive

"Thirty miles south of Boston there are some automatic screw machines which are worth their weight in gold but are doing nothing for war production, though the Government is anxious to work them in. They are owned by a man who knows nothing about the business, and neither as it happens does the manager.

"The concern is willing to sell the machines to somebody who can put them into war work, and to sell at a fair value, apart from the real estate. Two men have been found nearby who are skilled managers of that kind of business and are willing to go in and manage a job of war production.

"It will take $50,000 to make this change-over. The plant will be filled with orders at once and will make a $24,000 profit in the next year.

"We've approached private investors to see if they would help, because our object is to further the industrial development of New England by aiding small industries, to assist them to find capital, etc.

"But this plant is a war industry, and if the war were over tomorrow, it would have nothing to do, and investors feel they would be left holding the bag.

"This proposition is still hanging fire, and machines invaluable for war production are still not participating.

Government Only Source

"We know that financial assistance is essential to many small concerns wanting to get into war industry, and that it is indispensable that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or some other Federal agency made capital available.

"The Government has given financial help to big corporations, why not to small business?

"Our experience is that in many cases the Government is the only place from which capital can be obtained for war production. Private investors will not go in, and banks will not make loans, frequently because in the circumstances they are unable to.

"Where private capital will not take the risk, the Government has got to.

Two Methods Proposed

"The Federal Government should make capital available both as permanent and as long term capital of the type a bank cannot give.

"We have proposed to the Senate Small Business Committee and to other Governmental sources at Washington two possible methods:

"1. That the Government set up a fund available for small business the same as for small home owners—an 'FHA' for small business.

"2. Or that the Government advance a sum of money to a corporation such as ours to be invested as the agent of the Government. Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has proposed this plan in the form of regional corporations organized by private individuals with the Government buying preferred stock."

De Gaulle Found Symbol of Honor Of French People

General de Gaulle is more than a symbol of French resistance to aggressors, he is the Frenchman's hope of the restoration of French honor and removal of "the nightmarish enigma of present-day France" according to Louis Cons, Harvard Professor of French Literature, today before the Foreign Policy Association.

Failure of the United States to take an active part in maintaining the peace after the First World War, Professor Cons stated, brought distrust of Americans which, in turn, developed into the belief in France that perhaps Hitler was not all wrong. Hence, when Germany put itself in a state of general mobilization in 1933, the quick reaction necessary to halt Hitlerism was not forthcoming in France, he added.

Professor Cons cited a long list of unheeded warnings given to the world by Germany.

"In October, 1933, Germany left the League of Nations. We protested vaguely, In January, 1935, the plebiscite of the Saar gave us a clear warning. It went unheeded. In March, 1935, we had unmistakable proofs of an intensive rearmament of the Reich. We protested for the form. In March, 1936, Hitler invaded the demilitarized Rhine zone. We permitted England to influence us to inaction. In September, 1939, there was Munich and this name suffices.

"Marshal Pétain is a legend (in the religious sense of the term). It is difficult to judge a legend. He is a great patriot who wanted to save what could be saved. He enjoys in France a great prestige. But he seems to have forgotten at some time that this prestige was above all founded upon the conviction that he never would yield. It is a dangerous mistake to credit him with any liking for those who did not accept yielding, with General de Gaulle."

Allen Reappointed Wrentham Trustee

Frank G. Allen, former Governor of Massachusetts, was recently reappointed Trustee of the Wrentham State School by Governor Saltonstall.

The appointment was among 28 made to minor positions submitted by the Governor to the Executive Council for confirmation.

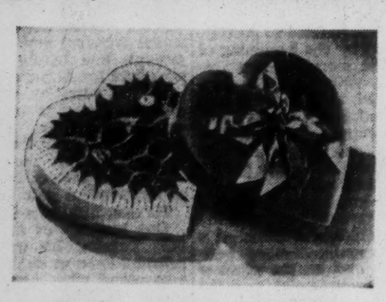
THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.

A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Given full recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

S. S. PIERCE CO.



Valentine Gifts

RIBBON-TIED RED PAPER HEART BOX

Filled with Chocolates.....$3.50, $2.25, $1.25, 75c, 45c, 25c
Filled with Cream Hearts.....$1, 70c, 40c, 20c

RIBBON-TIED RED SATIN HEART BOX

Filled with Chocolates.....$4, $2.75, $1.75, $1.10
Filled with Cream Hearts.....$1.60, 95c

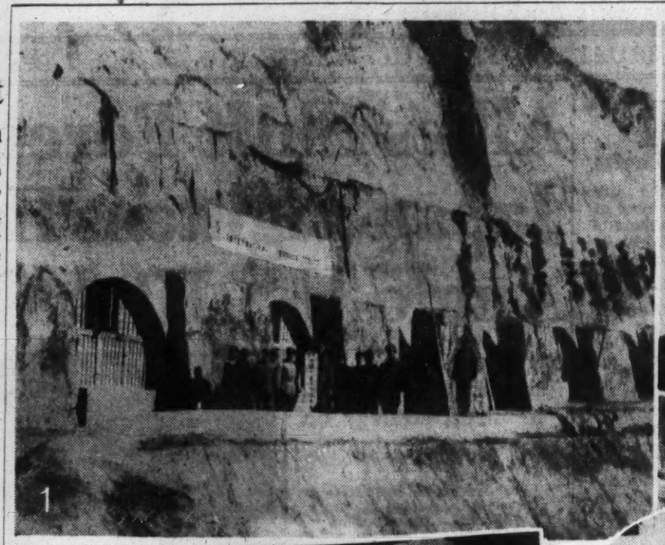
S. S. P. FEBRUARY ASSORTMENT

Chocolates, jelly candies, Jordan almonds, candy hearts and other confections. Oblong box covered with colorful decorated paper. Lb. 90c

S. S. P. ASSORTED CHOCOLATES

Famous candies of prestige and distinction. Freshly packed. Oblong box, covered with gaily decorated paper. Lb. $1.10

S. S. PIERCE CO., BOSTON



United China Relief, Inc.

Chinese Industrial Co-operatives—An Army Behind the Army

(1) Depot offices of the Chinese Industrial Co-Operatives tunneled into the clay cliffs at Paochi in the "guerrilla" territory in northwest China. (2) A Chinese co-operative worker dyeing a hand-woven wool blanket for the Army. (3) Rewi Alley, noted New Zealander, whose experience as factory inspector in Shanghai was turned to good account in the founding and directing of the co-operative movement in China. (4) Chuankong farm women spinning yarn for the Government's order for 1,000,000 blankets for China's Army. (5) A staff member at work in the office "somewhere behind the lines." (6) Madame Chiang Kai-shek, left, and her sister, Madame Sun, right, inspecting the yarn-spinning project, guided by Director D. D. Su Chuankong.

Colby Professor's Microfilm Is Cramming, But at Its Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine — Microfilm, on which a 500-page book may be reduced until it fits on a two-inch spool, is proving its worth in the teaching of social science, an experimenting Colby College professor here has found.

Dr. William T. Bovie, formerly of Harvard, films some of the course textbooks and lets the pupils study by means of a lantern-slide projector. He also makes "stills" from the film and allows the students to incorporate them into their course theses.

Pictures of the printed page taken on microfilm reduce the original—which may be the size of an ordinary volume—to the 35mm size of the tiny celluloid.

With the film placed on the window of a projecting machine or "reader," and a bright light shining through it, an image is thrown on a screen of such a size that the original text can easily be read.

Newspapers have long been recorded in this fashion so that they can be conveniently stored in limited space and read at any time —without any concern that the paper may deteriorate.

The film may be thrown on a screen at the front of an auditorium exactly as in a motion picture theater.

The 12 seniors in Dr. Bovie's course on social technology—the study of progress in natural science and its impact upon society —have been using microfilm for three years.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Motion Pictures, at the Museum of Natural History, "Conservation of our Natural Resources" and "The Gannets"; both sound films. Open free to the public at 10, 11, and 3 o'clock.

Sunday

Lecture at John Hancock Hall, under the auspices of the Ford Hall Forum. "The Conquest of the Twentieth Century," by Pierre Van Passen, well-known author; at 8 p.m.

The Harvard Glee Club, recital. At the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 2 p. m. Conducted by G. Wallace Woodworth.

"The Making of a Stained-Glass Window"; a lecture by Joseph G. Reynolds, master craftsman. Illustrated in full color. At the Museum of Fine Arts at 4:30 p. m.

Lecture under the sponsorship of the Cecilian Guild of Boston, "The Foreign Situation," by Prof. Irving MacDonald of Worcester. At the Hotel Puritan, 8 p. m.

Song Recital at the Boston Public Library. By Albert Edwards, baritone, accompanied by Herbert MacDonald; at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate to heavy rain this afternoon and tonight. Temperature above freezing with a 35 to 40-mile-an-hour wind.

Massachusetts: Moderate to heavy rain except rain mixed with sleet. Freezing rain in the extreme northwest portion this afternoon and tonight with little change in temperature. Strong winds reaching gale force on Cape and at Nantucket.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Moderate to heavy rain becoming light tonight. Little change in temperature with strong winds of gale force along the coast.

Southern Maine: Sleet and freezing rain. Little change in temperature tonight with strong winds along the seaboard.

New Hampshire: Moderate to heavy snow in northern portion tonight with little change in temperature. Strong winds along the coast.

Vermont: Sleet and rain in the southern portions. Moderate to heavy snow in north this afternoon with strong winds. Temperature will turn colder by daybreak.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday: 3:42 p. m., E.S.T.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 4:11 a. m., E.S.T.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 4:40 p. m., E.S.T.; height 11.31 feet.
Monday, 6:08 a. m., E.S.T.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:30 p. m., E.S.T.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:36 p. m., E.S.T.

Individual Meals Ruled As Tax Basis

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell yesterday ruled that the State tax of 5 per cent on meals costing $1 or more applies to any cover, minimum or admission charges and liquor served with meals, but not to cigarettes and cigars.

Under instructions of the Legislature to pass on all rulings of Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long in connection with the controversial tax, Mr. Bushnell held that the tax applied only to individual meals costing $1 or more and could not be charged upon aggregate costs of two or more meals.

In other words, two individuals eating together at one table and each spending 75 cents a meal could not be taxed. But if one of these individuals spent $1 and the other 50 cents, the former would pay 5 cents extra to the State for age assistance.

Chinese Women Spin and Sew To Keep Soldiers Supplied

Close behind the battle lines on the China front sit Chinese women spinning.

They, too, are soldiers of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They are turning out one million blankets for the Chinese army.

In caves among the clay hills of Northwest China, thousands of man and women of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives toil with the most primitive of implements to keep the plucky Chinese fighters in blankets, clothes and shoes.

A number of recent and unpublished pictures of these backline "troops" have just come to the United China Relief headquarters in Boston, together with a first-hand account of their wartime service by Mrs. William R. Babcock of Manila.

Mrs. Babcock, who is secretary of the Philippine Commission of Chinese Co-operatives, was the luncheon guest of Madame Chiang Kai-shek a few months ago on her way through China to the United States.

On a visit to the China Relief headquarters during her stay in Boston, Mrs. Babcock said that she and her husband, who left their home in Manila last April on a vacation trip, never expect to see their house again. It is located near Nichols Airfield, she explained, and has undoubtedly been demolished and burned by Japanese bombs.

She and Mr. Babcock were greatly surprised at the decision to declare Manila an open city. Cables and letters from friends received up until communications were cut off entirely on Dec. 31, told of preparations for civilian evacuation, and even evacuation rehearsals, she disclosed.

Everyone expected attack and was ready with fire extinguishers, buckets of sand, and much courage, according to Mrs. Babcock's information.

A "war baby" of China, the Industrial Co-operatives sprung into existence and action in 1938, about a year after the "China incident" when Japanese bombs had flattened most of the country's factory districts to the ground.

Chinese soldiers shivered under cotton blankets, the only kind the Army could obtain. Then came the Co-operatives. Fingers were made before machines, they said. At first the Government was skeptical. A small order for woolen blankets was placed. The results were so satisfactory that another for 500,000 followed.

Last fall the Government called on the Co-operatives for 1,000,000 blankets. And besides this, they are making cotton uniforms and shoes for the soldiers.

Not only has this movement made a valuable contribution to the Chinese Army in time of need, but it has provided all kinds of work for nearly half a million Chinees refugees, made homeless and penniless by the war, explained Mrs. John Exter, Executive Secretary of Boston China Relief.

Mrs. Exter was born in China, and her father, George Fitch, is there still as liaison officer of the Chungking branch of the Chinese Co-operatives.

Since the organization of these Co-operatives in 1938 by Rewi Alley, 3,000 have been established in 18 of China's 21 provinces. They have brought great blessing to the country, especially to its women.

Mrs. Babcock turned to a letter from her Chinese friend in the Northwest Co-operative headquarters in Paochi. "Recently there was a public speaking tournament for all Paochi," read the letter. "Three years ago no woman in Paochi would have thought of entering. . . . Last night at this tournament held in the Y. M. C. A., two of our girl students from the Occupational School, one Co-op member and one of our Women's Department staff—four in all—were placed within the first seven!"

Recently, Mrs. Babcock reported, they have been asked to start a Transport Co-operative on the Burma Road.

Introducing 'Grand Colonial'

Silversmiths' Newest Masterpiece

Wallace Silversmiths of Wallingford, Conn., presented their latest triumph in silverware to the trade at the Copley-Plaza last night. Known as "Grand Colonial," the third-dimension sterling pattern in the American tradition was designed by William Warren (on the left). Symbolizing the subtle grandeur of the new pattern, the Misses Evelyn Endresen, Peggy Hangarter, and Muriel Williams (left to right) appear in silver costumes designed by Russell Patterson, well-known magazine illustrator (right).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hanover Fete And No Queen; C'est la Guerre

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7—For the first time since 1923 the Dartmouth Winter Carnival has no Queen.

The crowning ceremonies of the Carnival Queen was the feature attraction of the outdoor evening held on Friday nights, but this year this event, along with all other social festivities, was canceled.

Even at the last minute had the Dartmouth students decided that they wanted to crown a Queen it is doubtful if they could have found one. The girls just aren't here.

Today the Dartmouth ski team is out to overcome the lead which New Hampshire University piled up in yesterday's downhill and slalom events. The "Big Green" is strong in the cross country meet and jumping events but in order to edge out the "Wildcats" the "Indians" must take the first three places in the remaining contests.

As the teams went into the finals New Hampshire is out in front with 296.7 points. Dartmouth is second with 285; Middlebury third with 280.3 followed in order by Norwich, 273.8; Williams 273.3; Harvard, 272.5; St. Lawrence 262.6; and Amherst, 222.7.

Tonight the major sporting attraction of the week end is the basketball game between Dartmouth and Harvard. The "Big Green" was upset in Cambridge several weeks ago and the Green five will be out tonight to even the score.

Roosevelt Vetoes Special Pension

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed today a special bill to raise from $30 to $100 the monthly pension given the widow of Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, who commanded the famous Rainbow Division in the first World War.

Such special legislation, the President said in a message to the House, had been discouraged in recent years because of a belief that "payments of this character should be on a uniform basis and without preferential treatment in a particular case." He added that he regretted that he did not feel justified in approving the bill.

The President noted that the highest rate of pension provided by public law for widows, without child, of officers and enlisted men who pass on as the result of military service, including those who have met death in the present war, is $45 a month.

General Menoher, for his world war services, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and was decorated by Belgium and France. He retired in 1926 and passed on in 1930.

The Customers Like It —Girl Messengers

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP)—This war has permitted another feminine invasion of a once strictly male job.

Girls were running messages for a telegraph company here today and claiming that the customers liked it.

Blonde Marjorie Betzler got the first job—in place of her brother George, who went to work in a defense plant. Other girls followed Marjorie.

"People seem surprised but pleased," said Marjorie after her first experiences.

The company said the girls would be given special uniforms with overseas style caps and pleated skirts.

A company representative vouchsafed, too, that the girls probably would be an improvement on the boys in delivering telegrams with a song, such as that "happy birthday to you" variety.

Supreme Court Studies Wage Law and Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court took under advisement Feb. 5 litigation to determine whether the Federal Wage-Hour Act may constitutionally be applied to newspapers.

Elisha Hanson, counsel for the Lowell (Mass.) Sun, said the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press "removes the daily newspaper publishing business from the category of industries that, for adequate reason, are subject to control for the public good." He challenged the right of the Wage-Hour Administrator to subpoena books and records to determine whether the Act had been violated.

Valentine's Day

Saturday, February 14

Violets—Gardenias
Roses

in Heart Boxes

$2.50

Symphony FLOWER SHOP

240 Huntington Ave.

KENmore 2076—2077 Boston

250,000-Ton Rubber Source Seen in U. S. Rabbit Brush

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Recent news that the chrysothamnus shrub—rabbit brush to those who know the deserts of western United States—may supply the country with 500,000,000 pounds of rubber, has opened many possibilities for enlarging the crop.

This new source of rubber, recognized nearly 50 years ago by a desert rider who noticed Indian children playing with rubber balls, was disclosed here by Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed, Director of the University of California Botanical Gardens and Professor of Botany, before he departed for a year's exploratory expedition in South American countries on which he will seek among other things—sources of rubber.

Not Same as Guayule

Rabbit brush must not be confused with guayule, from which rubber is being derived. It is somewhat related, so the natural scientists say, and the rubber will be extracted from it in the same way it is taken from guayule. While cultivated guayule plants contain approximately 18 per cent rubber and rabbit brush from 3 to 7 per cent, the latter looms as an immediate source of large quantities because it exists today on the deserts of Nevada, California, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, and Colorado. Guayule, a native of Mexico, must be cultivated in the United States.

The University of California first took notice of rabbit-brush rubber 44 years ago. That was before rubber was an almost indispensable product. It was before the automobile. Again the brush as a source of rubber was debated in the World War. Yet even so short a time ago as 1917 rubber had not become indispensable to most Americans. The horse and buggy were still in use if not in mode, and in those days raw supplies from the Netherlands East Indies were not threatened by a Japanese aggressor. Rabbit brush was left in the desert.

Today the lowly rabbit brush may at least be recognized. It doesn't cost much to process its rubber, about 45 cents a pound. That's a lot more than the cost of rubber from the Indies which processed before the war at something like 24 cents a pound. Yet it may prove cheap for America in the final analysis, and it may be processed cheaper than any now suspect, once American industry turns its system of mass production and mass cultivation on the problem.

That rabbit brush rubber is usable has been proved to Dr. Goodspeed's satisfaction. He has tested it commercially, and although it may not be as good as Indies rubber, it is rubber. That is the important thing.

Results of the University of California experiments are known to the Federal Government—both the Federal War Council and the Department of Agriculture. A request for funds for an extensive survey under auspices of the University's Giannini Foundation was made to the Federal officials, it is understood here, with the proposal that immediate steps be taken to utilize the natural rubber available on the deserts today.

Springs Up Again

One difference in harvesting between guayule and rabbit brush is to the nation's advantage. Guayule is pulled up, root and all, at harvest. The rabbit brush can be cut down to its roots, but it will spring up again from the roots. One brush may contain 60 pounds of rubber in unusually large plants. The average amount is about 12 pounds, Dr. Goodspeed reported. With methodical cultivation and harvesting, a continual supply of rubber may be realized.

The United States consumes in normal times, when auto tires and tubes are not rationed, approximately 700,000 tons of rubber a year. If the available rabbit brush is good for about 250,000 tons of rubber, as Dr. Goodspeed estimates, it can be seen that a near-normal output could be achieved next year if synthetic-rubber production of about 400,000 tons is reached as predicted.

Batt Paints Grim War Picture, Hoping for American Realism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—A plea to Americans to face the grim realities of the war featured an address by William L. Batt, Director of Materials for the War Production Board, at the Annual Advertising Awards dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. "Today," he declared, was "no time for self-hypnotism," and it was "necessary for the American people to realize they can lose the war."

Warning against "easy confidence," he asked the people of the press to "balance the good news we get of a victory here and there against a very grim over-all picture."

"Once we have come to see and fully understand the dark side of this picture," he continued, "then we shall, like the British after Dunkirk, rise up in our full might and fury, firm in the knowledge of our rightness, sure in the confidence of our ultimate strength, steadfast in our unshakable purpose.

"Then we shall work and sweat and sacrifice, now, tomorrow, in the months to come, so that 1942 and 1943, and as long as is necessary thereafter, shall bring us news of victory following upon victory until that final day in this awful chapter of history when the forces of naziism and all it stands for shall be wiped forever from the face of this feverish world."

Mr. Batt saw the enemy today making progress against vital American outposts, whereas, he added, "if we are to believe the headlines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has almost driven the Japanese back to Tokyo.

"It seems to me too much attention is being paid to minor air engagements in which American fliers down two Japanese planes and lose one, and not enough attention is being paid to the enemy's steady progress toward our vital outposts," he declared.

As with other officials of the War Production Board, Mr. Batt urged even greater production of material. He saw the automobile industry, "symbol of our mechanical genius," doing a good job today, but held it would not "turn out a weapon for six months, for nine months, for a year."

Mr. Batt admitted that his was "a gloomy attitude," but stressed that war production today was vitally necessary, since "weapons produced a year from now will not help us hold the outposts now under siege."

The gold medal for distinguished services to advertising was awarded to Paul B. West, President of the Association of National Advertisers. Besides the award to Mr. West, 18 bronze medals were presented to seven different classifications.

Local Officials to Aid Registration of Trucks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—If you have a truck or bus and have failed to register it in the wartime inventory of such vehicles, don't be surprised if a policeman calls on you to ask why.

The Federal Works Agency, making the inventory for the War Department, said owners of about 20 per cent of these vehicles had not returned inventory questionnaire cards to their state motor-vehicles registration agency, and that they may expect personal visits and telephone calls from motor vehicle inspectors, chiefs of police, traffic officials, and other local officials, and from members of civilian defense councils.

These officials will "assist" the tardy truck and bus owners in filling out the questionnaires, the FWA said.

Roundup of Japanese Aliens

Associated Press

Possible 'Fifth Columnists' Arrested

Two plain-clothes men direct Japanese aliens into a car. The Japanese shown are a small part of those routed from their homes on Terminal Island, important naval and shipbuilding center in Los Angeles Harbor. Some 180 Federal, City, and County officers participated in the roundup.

FBI Seizes Records of Croatian Societies

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Nat J. Pieper, agent in charge of the San Francisco Federal Bureau of Investigation office, said agents had begun seizing records of two Croatian societies in 17 cities.

The two organizations, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., originally were formed to seek the independence of Croatia from Yugoslavia.

Since Croatia has been set up as a puppet state by the Nazis, the Justice Department said some chapter officials apparently had fallen under the influence of Hitler and were acting as sources of Nazi propaganda.

Warrants were issued for the seizure of records of the Croatian National Representation for the Independence of Croatia and the Defenders of Croatia.

Mr. Pieper said simultaneous seizures were made in Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Des Moines, Iowa, Detroit, Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Wis., New York, Omaha, Neb., Philadelphia, St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Butte, Mont., Seattle, Wash., Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

Dynamite Found

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6 (AP)—Twenty-eight sticks of dynamite, some caps and fuse were confiscated today by FBI agents searching the homes of enemy aliens in Hood River County, chiefly around Bonneville Dam.

FBI Chief J. Douglas Swenson said the dynamite was discovered in a shack just off the property of an alien. The alien denied ownership.

New War Weapons Speeded In Laboratories and Shops

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 7 (AP)—Engineers and technicians of a world which now is devoting almost all its energies to war are fighting battles in laboratory and shop in preparation for the third summer of struggle.

While American industry is gearing itself to produce enormous packs of tanks, planes, and jeep cars, Italians were praising a new tank which they said had proved a major support for Axis troops in their new Libyan push.

They claim it is light weight, armed with a cannon of big caliber particularly adapted to desert warfare because it permits combat at greater range than British tanks and because it presents a poor target for counter fire.

While praising their own weapons, the Italians noted that the Russians are using many "secret arms," including a "P34" tank of great tonnage with an armor which seemed to "defy any shell."

Have Slanting Plates

German antitank fire is reported unable to halt these tanks, and the only certain way to combat them was to send in suicide volunteers with gasoline bottles or grenades to burn or blow them up, one Italian dispatch said. Their slanting plates shed all ordinary bullets and shells, it was added.

Two of them were captured since the winter began, however, and were expedited to Germany so specialists might study them for vulnerable points.

Now the Germans think that they have found a counter weapon after four weeks' intensive study.

A Rome dispatch also said that the Russians have an excellent plane equipped with several machine guns and small cannon which is practically invulnerable in the air because of its speed and armor.

A dispatch from Budapest said that the Germans are working on a universal airplane engine suitable to all types of planes which is expected to be in use this year. Presumably it would solve many problems of supply, repair, and salvage.

Vast Smoke Screens

The British believe that the Germans are planning to use great smoke screens capable of blanketing a whole countryside in order to conceal their own movements of attack and confuse the defense when they start their spring offensive. It was tried experimentally in Flanders in 1940.

Another new type of smoke screen is being used by Italy to blanket factories and industrial areas during air-raid alarms.

Axis reports said that the Finns had captured a Russian gun which was fired automatically by a photo-electric circuit.

The Swedish Army announced a new electric mine especially effective as defense against tanks.

Seed Expert to Aid Soviet

By the British Press Service

LONDON, Feb. 3—Russia will be aided in its postwar recovery of the "scorched earth" areas by Sir John Russell, noted British expert on the production of edibles from the soil, who was recently appointed special adviser to the Soviet Relations Branch of the Ministry of Information.

Armed with information gathered on two trips through Russia, he will assist Soviet officials in restoring the rich grain-producing provinces of the south to full fertility.

It would greatly facilitate reconstruction, Sir John said, if selected varieties of grain could be sent to western Canada and the United States to multiply in readiness for the time of need. It is regarded as imperative to preserve the seed as raised and adapted to each area.

Where Russian fruits are concerned, Sir John has already arranged for numerous buds to be sent to England where leading horticulturists have agreed to keep many varieties in existence. Sufficient buds can be transported by air, he said, and can be grafted to English fruit trees, always keeping the original strain and producing an immense number of young trees suitable for planting in Russia.

As a solution of the livestock problem, Sir John plans to send pedigree stock for breeding purposes to countries remote from the battlefields, thus producing enough young animals to restock Russian farms with pedigreed strains when the war has ended.

Special Corps Urged to Train War Technicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 7—Establishment of a new branch of military service to be known as the War Technical Training Corps was proposed yesterday to the Army, Navy and War Production Board by William Otis Hotchkiss, President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Purpose of the proposed organization, Mr. Hotchkiss explained, would be to overcome the nation's shortage of men with special training for the technical and scientific aspects of war.

"This shortage," he declared, "is one of the very serious bottlenecks facing the armed services and war industries. It is futile to expect that the shortage can be overcome merely by speeding up college courses and graduating engineering and science students faster. There are not near enough such students in the country. We have been looking for the answer in the wrong place."

In view of the fact that the latter program as well as the speeding-up process in turning out engineering graduates was considered inadequate, he suggested. "That a War Technical Training Corps be organized, to be enlisted from men and women outside the colleges but being partly trained and having the necessary scientific background."

Virginia's Shipbuilding Expanding in a Big Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company has approximately $400,000,000 in Government contracts. Many more millions have been expended on battleship construction at the greatly expanded Norfolk Navy Yard, and several shipbuilding and repair companies at Norfolk have been built or enlarged during the year.

Prices and Your Purse: Nylon Hosiery Top

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 7

"Higher they shall not go," Leon Henderson finally said this week to nylon hosiery prices after the trade started holding them back for higher prices when most of the nylon production starts going into military service.

You might call your storekeeper's attention to Mr. Henderson's statement: "The public has every right to expect that the benefits of this move will be passed on to it."

As Simple as '180'

Coincident with Mr. Henderson's hiring of Dexter M. Keezer, President of Reed College, to head the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration, came the first grade labeling order—on cotton bed sheets.

The labels—provided the housewife learns to know, for instance, what "type 180" means—are intended to protect the consumer against concealment of price increases through the lowering of quality.

Saving Sugar

Here are Bureau of Home Economics suggestions on how to make rationed sugar go far:

Stir your beverages well.

Have fruit salad for dessert.

Eat dried fruits with your breakfast cereal, in desserts and in place of candy.

Use fresh fruits extensively.

Eat candy, and ice cream during the day to save on your wife's sugar at dinnertime.

Stratospheric Trend

Foods showing widespread upward trends during the last half of January, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were sugar, white flour, chuck roast, roasting chickens, butter, canned tomatoes, cabbage, navy beans and lard.

Cotton Cans?

Look eventually for "tin" cans made from cotton sealed with plastics from corn cobs. But don't expect them too soon. As yet they are only a gleam in the eye of Col. Maurice E. Barker, Army chemist, who also suggests that gold from Fort Knox be loaned to chemists to use for laboratory equipment.

A Matter of Convention

The American pastime of convention-going will be sharply frowned upon by Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, he warns—unless, of course, you can ride a bicycle there.

Other transportation conservation measures in the offing:

Transformation of auto-carrying trucks to passenger use.

Standard bus designs with fewer seats and more room for strap-hangers.

Staggering of business hours so school buses can take father to work before or after Johnny goes to school.

Tire-Stretching

The American Automobile Association is advocating mileage budgeting for the American family. "Gather the family around the table some evening and figure how many miles were driven last year for various purposes. Compute how many miles the present tire equipment may be expected to deliver. Agree where mileage cuts are to be made and instruct the family to stick rigidly to the mileage budget."

Rubber that might be burnt up in six months could thus, they say, be extended to nine months or a year without hardship.

Typewriter Touch

Stenographers, oil up that old typewriter and expect to make it last "for the duration."

The War Production Board's goal is a reduction of about 40 per cent in standard types and about 80 per cent in the portable type so typewriter factories can turn out more military items.

Label Logic

Wool labels, mandatory since last July, will continue if the OPA has its way, even though the wool content will be considerably less.

"Rather than deprive the public of information now available on the construction of the things they buy, manufacturers have a responsibility to provide more detailed information on the performance and care of goods so consumers will be able to make them last longer," Mr. Henderson's office argues.

Useful Bean

"Fair-haired" crop of the Department of Agriculture and of the entire war is the soybean. In the last war it was wheat. The Department wants farmers to up their soybean acreage 54 per cent. Rich in oil, soybeans have a variety of uses. Not the least are "grits" of which the British are becoming increasingly fond.

Negro History Week Attended By Honor Roll Announcement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The names of 18 leaders in the fight against racial discrimination will be announced here tomorrow in connection with the opening of Negro History Week, set aside by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, when Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library will release the honor roll of race relations of 1941.

With PM, New York newspaper, coming first on the list and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, second, the list includes the names of six white persons, organizations or institutions and 12 Negro individuals or groups who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." The honor roll is the result of a yearly nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library.

Those named "are indeed worthy contributions to national unity in that they strengthen morale and quicken the faith of the whole American people in the democratic ideal," the statement by Dr. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection, says.

The citations in part are as follows:

"PM, for conspicuously fair treatment of the Negro in its news, editorials and pictures; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who has repeatedly used the weight of her position to speak and work for social justice for all Americans, negroes included; Mark F. Ethridge of Louisville, who as chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, has proved again that a 'Southern Gentleman' can make an 'all-out' fight for job opportunities for Americans, irrespective of creed, color, or national origin.

"Miss Pearl S. Buck, for her splendid letter to the New York Times on the Harlem crime news stories; Carl Van Vechten, for his encouragement to young Negro writers; the Julius Rosenwald Fund, under the direction of Edwin R. Embree, author of "Brown America," for aid to education in Georgia.

"Joe Louis, an American hero, for ability, sportsmanship, generosity, and patriotism; A. Clayton Powell, Jr., for his election as the first Negro to the New York City Council; A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who organized the 'March to Washington' campaign for equality of job opportunities for Negroes in defense industry; Dr. E. E. Just of Howard University, whose death on Oct. 27, 1941, brought to a close the career of a distinguished biologist.

"Ollie Stewart of the Afro-American newspaper of Baltimore, for his articles, which revealed the actual conditions of life for the Negro soldier in the army training camps; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the United States office of Education, for conceiving and supervising the series of radio programs 'freedom's people' which depicts the role of the Negro in the building of America; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for leading the general fight for Negro civic rights.

"Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University for his books and scientific papers which attained new heights of scholarship; 'Wings Over Jordan,' the choral and educational broadcasts, under the direction of the Rev. Glenn T. Settle; Richard Wright, for his book, '12 Million Black Voices,' his Broadway play, 'Native Son,' and his song (in collaboration with Paul Robeson and Count Basie) 'King Joe'—a tribute to Joe Louis.

"The unnamed Negro messman of the U. S. S. Arizona, who, during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, manned an antiaircraft gun and fought the enemy until his ammunition was exhausted—another example of the loyalty and devotion of Negro Americans in an arm of our national defense for which training is denied them because of color."

Toronto Transport Gains 15.14 P. C. In Single Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The annual report of the Toronto Transportation Commission showed that in 1941 the increase in the number of passengers over the preceding year amounted to 25,461,206, constituting by far the greatest gain for any year in the history of the Commission. The total number of passengers carried in 1941 totaled 193,608,478, or 15.14 per cent more than in 1940.

While it was not the heaviest traffic on record, as 206,822,838 passengers were carried back in 1929, the gain was the largest year's jump over the operations of any previous year. There has been a gradual increase from 1934 to 1940 inclusive, and the 1941 traffic was approximately 46,000,000 passengers greater than in the depression slump.

Back to the Days of Robin Hood

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill declared recently that the British would defend vital airfields even if they had to do it with pikes—and now to the amazement of some quarters the war office actually has issued spiked poles to Home Guard units.

The five-foot, four-inch medieval type weapons are not considered a joke, at least by the War Office but the press has been quick to hoot at the return to the weapons which medieval foot soldiers once found useful for poking armored horsemen.

The Daily Mail cartoonist suggested revival of the bow, with arrows tipped with explosive "Molotov cocktails," and the use of rock-tossing catapults against tanks.

An editorial in the Mirror said: "You never know. The pole-axe may return. Crossbowmen of the 13th century might be useful behind the hedges. Archers with poisoned arrows might take tips from Harold at Hastings. The War Office may be found studying reproductions of Bayeux tapestry and using medieval manuscripts as military manuals. It is not so absurd as it sounds. Did not headpiece armor return in the last war?"

Undersecretary of War Lord Croft, who was given credit for the idea, was quoted as saying, "After members of the Home Guard have attacked with grenades, and mainly at night, the pike is a handy weapon for mopping-up operations."

An Army officer engaged in Home Guard training said the pike's function will be very largely that of a bayonet.

"In mopping up operations the pike is lighter and handier than a rifle. In street fighting, for example, when the road is full of one's own men at night, it is the point, not the muzzle, that is used with the rifle and bayonet.

"There is no theory in the War Office of sending a regiment of pikemen against tommyguns."

Major Donation To War by Canada Seen via the Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada's major contribution in this war is in the air, in the opinion of Group Captain Mackworth, senior officer of No. 1 training command, at the official organization of the first local unit of the Air Cadets of Canada, the East Toronto flight.

Approved by the Royal Air Force, the Air Cadets League in Great Britain has played a large part in supplying trained recruits for Britain's air service, he said recently. At present there are 200,000. Air Cadets in Britain, and probably 80 per cent will enlist in the Royal Air Force.

The Canadian organization made great strides in the autumn, as there are 13,593 air cadets, with about 14,000 more waiting to be enrolled.

Air cadets will be given the basic requirements of the service, from a syllabus of 15 subjects, and it is hoped that they will find it so interesting that later they will want to enlist in the R. C. A. F. but it was explained that any such enlistment is purely voluntary.

Boys attending secondary schools are not eligible for membership in the Cadet Corps, as the Toronto Board of Education operates cadet units in high schools, but all other teen-age boys may join.

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PERSONAL PROBLEMS
that come up every day
by Elizabeth Ann Baker
Party Cakes for the Pattycake Set
Get the young vote with a Lollipop cake—your basic cake recipe made with Rumford Baking Powder, frosted party-pink. Stick a circle of bright lollipops, like birthday candles, in the top.
• • •
Your cakes will be as good as they are beautiful if you make them with Rumford—the first baking powder ever made and still first among good cooks. Fifty-two laboratory tests check Rumford's purity and uniformity.
• • •
Stand back when the youngsters see this one: a chocolate-frosted cake with white marshmallow mice frisking on top! Two dots of frosting for the eyes; thread for the whiskers and tails.
• • •
Children *and* grown-ups come back for more of anything baked with Rumford. Rumford safeguards flavor—contains no bitter-tasting alum!
• • •
Make a merry-go-round birthday cake—perhaps an Orange Marmalade Cake:
3 cups sifted flour
3 tsp. Rumford Baking Powder
¼ tsp. salt
1½ cups powdered sugar
½ cup softened butter
1 tbsp. grated orange rind
3 eggs, well beaten
1¼ cups milk
Orange marmalade
Animal crackers
Combine dry ingredients and sift together twice. Add butter and orange rind and moisten with eggs and milk, stirring until dry ingredients are moistened, then beating vigorously for one minute. Turn into three greased layer cake pans and bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) about twenty minutes. When cold, put together with orange marmalade and dust top with powdered sugar. Stand up animal crackers, two by two, all around the edge of cake. Put the right number of birthday candles in the center.
(*More Rumford-tested recipes are found throughout the free booklet offered below.*)
• • •
Cakes made with Rumford Baking Powder are *good for children*, too. For, in the Rumford formula, are important amounts of calcium and phosphates.
• •
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Meeting of Club Federation Centers on Defense Activity

A list of distinguished speakers is on the program for the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held at the Bradford Hotel on Thursday, Feb. 19.

Opening at 10 o'clock, the morning session will be greeted by Governor Saltonstall with an outline of defense developments in Massachusetts.

Hugh Grant, until recently United States Minister to Albania and Thailand, will talk of events in places of strategic importance today. Mrs. Arthur Burgess, Legislative Chairman of the Federation, will also speak during the morning session, giving a brief description of bills before the Legislature which merit the Federation's support, and introducing Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments at Washington, who will discuss the importance of interstate co-operation in national defense.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is guest of honor and will speak at the afternoon meeting.

Mrs. Whitehurst's 14-point National Defense Program, formulated immediately after her election and presented to representatives of 100 leading organizationns of women at a meeting called for the purpose, is now the basis for defense work among organizations representing 20,000,000 women, all over the country.

The points of the program are: Agriculture, Americanization, Aviation, Conservation, Consumer Problems, Housing, Industry, Library, Nursing, Nutrition, Organization, Recreation, Registration and United States Defense Stamps and Bonds. The Federation has issued a series of study and activity programs, including bibliographies, on each of them, and the program is now being adopted by hundreds of individual clubs.

Mrs. Whitehurst has long been a student of national and international affairs and particularly of the science of government. She has the distinction of being the only woman appointee to the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, of which she is Secretary. She is also the only woman member and Secretary of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture. By appointment of Governor O'Connor, she is the only woman member of the Maryland Council of Defense and Resources, in which she serves as Chairman of the Women's Division.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will be guest of honor at the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation, Feb. 19, at the Hotel Bradford.

Also at the afternoon session there will be an address by Dr. Max Lerner, Professor of Science at Williams College, on "A Fighting Faith for America." Music will be furnished by George Wheeler, tenor soloist.

Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Chairman of Defense, and Mrs. Walter H. Woods, chairman of War Relief, will speak of their respective branches of club work.

Luncheon reservations should be made through Mrs. Whitfield Johnson, 30 Sunnybank Road, Watertown, or Mrs. George E. Wilson, 66 Lowell Road, Melrose, on or before Feb. 12.

An "all-around get-together" of press chairmen of the Sixth District is planned for next Friday at the Federation Headquarters, 115 Newbury Street, Boston, at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. Irene H. Burnham will speak on "Press Lane Detours," and each press chairman has been asked to bring at least two questions to be answered at the meeting.

Hostesses are Miss Estelle G. Marsh, State Press Chairman, and Mrs. Oscar C. Lenk, Sixth District Representative; and Mrs. Edwin Troland, Adviser to the Press Division, will talk to the group.

Calendar of Women Clubs' Events Scheduled Next Week

Monday

Winchester Fortnightly—Louise Dyer Harris, in "The Poets at Play." Fortnightly Glee Club to present "A Musical Tapestry," directed by Mary Ranton Witham. Meeting, 2 p. m.

State House Woman's Club — Executive Board meeting and dinner, Twentieth Century Club, Boston. Walter W. Cunningham, City Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, to talk on "The International Situation." 6 p. m.

Women Musicians' Club—The Cantabrigia Players in "The Incurable Optimist." Also musical program. Refreshments. Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston, 8:15 p. m.

D. A. R., Old South Chapter—Business meeting, vestry of Park Street Church, Boston, 1:30 p. m.

Newton Center Woman's Club—One-day school of politics, 10:45 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. at the clubhouse, Center and Beacon Streets, Newton Center.

Quincy Women's Club—"School for Gardeners" meeting, 10 a. m. "Keeping the Garden Upkeep Down," by Mrs. Franklin Warren Mitchell. Also, lecture recital by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, preceded by refreshments at 10 a. m., at home of Mrs. Samuel D. DeForest, 140 Adams Street.

Women's City Club of Boston—Dr. Frank C. Laubach, "The Philippine Islands of Yesterday and Today." Refreshments at 10:30 a. m. Lecture at 11:00. 40 Beacon Street.

Brookline Woman's Club—American Home Day, all-day meeting beginning at 10:45 a. m. Luncheon at 1 p. m. Whiton Hall, Coolidge Corner.

Tuesday

Townsend Woman's Club—Regular meeting in West Townsend Baptist Church. Douglas S. Nathan of Fitchburg, on "Stones in General." Hostess, Mrs. Leo Makela. 2:45 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Monthly business meeting, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 2:30 p. m. Program follows. The Rev. William Wallace Rose of Lynn, "Why Lincoln Laughed."

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Evening meeting, High School Auditorium. "Bonnets" by Eleanor Coray Ferman. Music; refreshments; 8 p. m.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Opens two-day meeting in Horticultural Hall, Boston, 10 a. m. Luncheon at 12:00.

Lynn Woman's Club—Meeting. "The Current Theater," by Adele Hoes Lee. Hostesses, Mrs. William F. Elder, Mrs. Arnold C. Reynolds.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Edward B. Hitchcock, "Back of the Blackout." Afternoon meeting. Unitarian Parish House. Refreshments at Loring-Greenough House.

D. A. R., Old Newbury Chapter—Frank Woodman, "Edward Everett Hale Family." Music by Elizabeth Hopkinson Clark, soprano. Refreshments served after program.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Fiftieth Anniversary celebration, to include pageant depicting history of club; refreshments.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Thirty first birthday party. Reception 1 to 2 p. m. Program of dances by Jan Veen Studio, with Ann Reed Chronologue. At 7:45 p. m., club is to be guests of the Junior Club in Library Hall.

Lawrence Woman's Club—Gainsboro Quintet; 2:30 p. m. Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. Hostesses, Mrs. Clarence T. Drummond, Mrs. Clarence M. Austin, Mrs. Franz Schwarz.

Music Lovers' Club of Boston—Fourth Concert of the season. Copley-Plaza, 10:45 a. m. Men in the armed services welcome at no charge. Program by mixed quartet and Edith Stearns, pianist.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood to speak. American Legion Hall; 2:30 p. m.

Quincy Women's Club—All-day American Home Institute. Opens at 10:30 with food demonstration. Business meeting at 1:30 p. m.; at the clubhouse.

Wednesday

Morning of Diversion—Prof. Frank W. C. Hersey, "My Heart's in the Highlands." Hotel Somerset, Boston, 11 a. m. Refreshments 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.

Old Glory Club—Regular meeting at the Homecraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston, preceded by luncheon at 12:45, and followed by bridge and whist.

D. A. R., Hannah Winthrop Chapter—Dr. J. Burford Parry, "Famous Personalities." 2 p. m. Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Metropolitan Singers, with Roy Harlow directing, and Walter Kidder, guest soloist. Club house, 8:15 p. m.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—International Relations group meets in Library Hall at 10 a. m.

Southern Brookline Garden Club—Regular meeting, home of Mrs. Nathan Fink, 158 Walnut Hill Road. Mrs. Joseph Gibbons, Mrs. Edward Kenney, Mrs. William Hickey, Jr., to be assistant hostesses. Mrs. L. Joseph Eno to speak on "Flower Arrangement for Show Competition."

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Dramatic committee presents "Portraits of the Past," a musical potpourri by the club ensemble, Alice E. Brown directing. "Pictures of the Present," the current theater, by Addie Hoes Lee. 2 p. m. Corinthian Hall.

D. A. R., Johanna Aspinwall Chapter — Board meting 2:00 o'clock; regular meeting 2:30. Illustrated talk by Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, State Chairman of Motion Pictures. Refreshments served following lecture. Hotel Beaconsfield, 1721 Beacon Street, Brookline. Mrs. Clarence M. Casselberry, hostess.

Woman's City Club of Boston—Dinner and lecture by Prof. Hans Kohn on "Background of Germany." 7:00 p. m. 40 Beacon Street.

Belmont Woman's Club—Meeting in Town Hall, 2 p. m., in charge of Arts and Crafts Committee.

Thursday

Daughters of Massachusetts—President's Day. Reception at 1:30, meeting at 2 p. m., Hotel Statler. "Harriet Beecher Stowe" by Gertrude Beattyes. Musical program by delCastillo Trio. Refreshments served.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Morning of antiques information Y. W. C. A., Boylston. 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock. Nonmembers welcome at nominal registration fee.

Massachusetts Society, D. A. R.—National defense luncheon, 12:30 Hotel Vendome. Prof. Curtis Hilliard, speaker.

Daughters of Connecticut—Regular meeting, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston. "Indian Lore," illustrated lecture by Mrs. Edwin A. Shaw. Refreshments.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—Dinner meeting, Twentieth Century Club, Joy Street, 6 p. m. Dr. Charles Burton Marshall of Harvard University, "Legislating our Foreign Policy, Pro and Con."

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Subject of meeting "Call for the Orders of the Day." Hotel Vendome. 2 p. m.

Friday

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Meeting at 2 p. m., Second Church Parish House. Dr. Dirk van der Stucken, "World Conditions."

Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations—Regular meeting 10:30 a. m. Luncheon at 12:30. 81 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Meeting of press chairmen. At Federation headquarters, 115 Newbury Street, Boston. 10:30 a. m.

Massachusetts Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club—Thirtieth anniversary celebration. Hotel Touraine, Boston. 2 p. m. Pageant, "The Genealogy of the Family of George Washington." Business meeting. Refreshments.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Antiques Committee to meet at home of Mrs. Alfred M. Butler, 198 Park Street. Mrs. C. Ralph Taylor, "Lowestoft China," Mrs. Butler, "Old Trays and Mirrors, 10:30 a. m.

Roxbury Women in Council—Presidents' Day. Miss Marion Dudkin "The Ministry of Laughter." Two p. m.; Masonic Temple.

Reading Woman's Club—Lloyd Bemis to speak on "Restoration of Williamsburg and the Gardens of Virginia and Cape Cod." Security Hall; 2:30 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Valentine dessert-bridge in aid of club philanthropies; 1 p. m. at the clubhouse.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Greek Vase of Fifth Century B. C.

Red figures on black, just placed on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Subject a young soldier's farewell to his family.

Greek Vase of 2,500 Years Ago Portrayed Soldier's Farewell

News reel photography did not portray the soldier's farewell in Greece 2,500 years ago. Artists, however, left their historical record. The beautiful vase of classical Athens just placed on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has a frieze showing, in three groups of figures, a young man leaving his family, to take part in a military campaign.

More than two feet high, this vase, of the red-on-black variety, of which the Museum possesses an outstanding collection, has been reconstructed by William J. Young. His skill in assembling from fragments and even crumbs of antiquity, often found in different localities, the original forms of art treasures, is a constant marvel to those who know him.

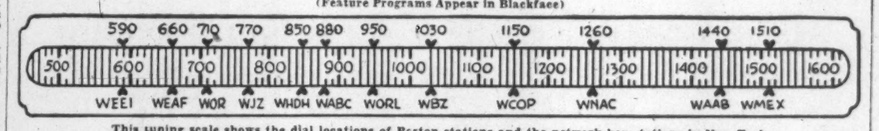
One of the pictures on this vase, of a shape known as volutekrater, shows a soldier, wearing a cuirass and armed with sword and spear, about to receive from his wife his helmet and second spear. They clasp hands and gaze into each other's eyes. A girl equipped with a libation bowl, a woman who is probably the soldier's mother, a bearded man probably his father, and two other figures complete the group.

Another has particular interest at this time because it depicts an ephebe, or youth just come of age and ready, therefore, to serve a year as a light-armed cavalryman, guarding the border. On either side of him stands an older man, one most likely his father, the other his grandfather.

The painting is considered one of the best of some 60 such works attributed to the "Niobid painter."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Karen Morley	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs.	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Organ Recital
1:45	Boy Scout Week	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15	Books	Puccini's "Tosca";	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	Grace Moore; Frederick	Matinee in Rhythm	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	Jagel; Alexander Sved;	Matinee in Rhythm	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	George Cehanovsky;	Patti Chapin, songs	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results
3:15	Country Journal	Salvatore Baccaloni;	Parent-Teachers Cong.	pices Columbia Univ.	Sports results
3:30	United We Stand	Ettore Panizza, con-	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results
3:45	United We Stand	ductor	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina	Sports results
4:00	"Young Americans	Metropolitan Opera:	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15	in the Making"	Puccini's "Tosca"	Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30	News; Matinee at	Opera; Al & Lee Reiser;	"Air Youth of America";	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45	Meadowbrook	piano duo	Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rodzinski, con-	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror
5:45	ductor	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	News Service	Sports Digest; Defense.	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"This Week of War"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"This Week of War"	"Dance Time"; Sports	Five Star News; Talk
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
7:45	ica"; folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	'Treasure Hour of Song':	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Ted Steele; variety prgm	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater: op-	101st Vets. Ass'n; songs
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Frontline Headlines	quiz program	eretta: "Blossom Time";	Quartet
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance:	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Robert Weede, baritone	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Romance and Rhythm	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Romance and Rhythm	Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports; Newsreel	Sports Comments	Olympics - New York
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	"The Vagabonds"	America Preferred: Erica	hockey game
10:30	Sports Comments	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Morini, violin; orch.	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers.	Dramatic sketch	News Service	U. S. Marine Band
11:00	Weather: Dance	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Time; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; songs	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Jimmy	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Dorsey's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00	News of the World	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet	nade"	Religious service
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air.	Rhythm Parade	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Stories of America"	Musical Album	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:00	News; Hugo Balzo,	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Services	Church service	eretta, "H. M. S. Pina-
11:15	concert pianist	Piano Duo	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	fore"
11:30	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	St. Paul's Services	Church service	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
11:45	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	St. Paul's Services	Tremont Temple service.	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	"Syncopation Piece'	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to	News Room of the Air.	"The World Is Yours";	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Learning	Allen Roth's Orchestra	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00	Spirit of '42	Famous Fireside Plays:	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Ceaser, songs	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42	S. N. Behrman's "Biog-	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range
2:30	Columbia Workshop	raphy"; Barrett H.	Round Table Discussion	"This Port Dix"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Columbia Workshop	Clark, narrator	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"	gram: music
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	monic - Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Fritz Busch, con-	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	British War Relief Thank	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	ductor	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	You: Kipling Cavalcade	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	Quiz of Two Cities	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Religious program
4:15	monic-Symphony	Tony Wons	Quiz of Two Cities	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	First Naval District	"The Shadow"; drama	"Dense Varieties";	Thomas Peluso's Orch.
4:45	Or.; Nadine Conner	Navy program	"The Shadow"; drama	speaker; orchestra	Thomas Peluso's Orch.
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing':	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	Farmer Women's Chorus	Religious program
5:30	Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00	Theater: Charles	"Keep Guessing"; quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music
6:15	Boyer; drama	program	prano; violin and organ	guest; W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; Music;	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	Guild Theater: "Mr.	"United War Fund"; R.	"Bandwagon"; Orrin	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	and Mrs. Smith"	Newman's Or.; speaker	Tucker's Orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz"	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	America Speaks: Wm.	Classical Album
8:45	jury: Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:15	Hour: Eugene Goo-	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:30	sens, con.; soprano,	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45	tenor soloists	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Bruins - Detroit hockey
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Blue Barron's Orchestra	game
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Hockey game; News
10:45	Income Tax Talk	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15	"They Live For-	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	ever"; drama	Music You Want	Mystery Series with John	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; music
11:45	Sonny Dunham's Or.	Music You Want	Wayne	Govt. Official Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Commentator	Singing Strings
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Dramatic sketch
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Dramatic sketches
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: "Baukhage	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Road of Life" sk.	Contrasts in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell";	Tom Hickey, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	George Van Dorn's Orch.	Dramatic sketches
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World";	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	United States Naval	Margaret Janis, songs
2:45	'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network Program; News	Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Landt Trio	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Melody Mirror
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News; Fol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert,	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news.	Langworth Concert Or.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News; Talk
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Dance Music
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	The Alpineers
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Bing Crosby, songs
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	Morton Gould's Orch.	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	Drama
9:00	Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Alice Faye, Robert	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	program	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Preston in "City of	For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy";	Tommy Tuckers Orch.	Classical Album
9:45	Conquest"	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Cab Calloway's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty'; Talk	Gypsy Fiddles	Siegfried Wagener, talk	Dance Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Weather: Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music; or,	"Music You Want"	Dance Orchestra	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Dance Orchestra	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

'Music Lovers' Concert Tuesday

The fourth concert of the season to be given by the Music Lovers Club of Boston will be presented next Tuesday at 10:45 a. m. at the Copley-Plaza.

The program includes selections, "Opera Miniatures," by a mixed quartet, Wesley Copplestone, tenor, Elizabeth Golden, soprano, Katherine Dean, contralto, Rand Smith, baritone, with William Frank as accompanist.

Edith Stearns will play a group of compositions for piano: Concerto in B minor by Handel, Impromptu in G flat, and Fantasy in F minor, both by Chopin.

Today on Short Waves

For Sunday, February 8

London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London — 6:45 p. m. — News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Concert of the First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31.3 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—American Mailbag. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Thank You, America." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—9:10 p. m.—Listening Post: "Axis Propaganda Analyzed." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—10:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, February 8

2:30 p. m.—WME

Boston to Be the Home Port of Six Ocean-Going Tugs Now Building

Portion of Fleet of 25 Craft –Named After U.S. Lighthouses

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston—once the home port of the fastest and largest clipper ships in the world—is to be the home port of six ocean-going tugs, now building at the General Ship and Engine Works, East Boston, for the United States Maritime Commission.

The six tugs are part of a fleet of 25 under construction throughout the country, all of which are to bear names of first-class lighthouses on the American seacoast, according to the Commission.

Those building at East Boston—on the site of the old Donald McKay shipyards where many a clipper ship was built nearly a century ago—are to be named the Moose Peak, Boon Island, Gay Head, Bodie Island, Great Isaac, and Tybee. The first two names are those of lighthouses in Maine; Gay Head in Massachusetts; Bodie Island, North Carolina; Great Issaac, Bahamas, off the coast of Florida, and Tybee, Georgia.

On Duty at Sunrise

Beginning Monday, port officials who board incoming ships in Boston's lower harbor, will go on duty at sunrise, excepting when the sun rises before 6 a. m. During the months that the sun is up before 6 a. m., the officials will begin work at that hour as a result of a conference between Government officials and steamship interests, held at the Maritime Association quarters.

The new schedule, which takes effect simultaneously with the new nation-wide advancing of the clocks one hour to "war time" is intended to expedite the movement of shipping into the port. During summer months when the officials will start at 6 a. m., it will be 30 minutes earlier than heretofore, and they will remain on duty until sunset. Because of rigid Federal control of the movements of ships coming into port, it is impossible for the officials to start boarding before sunrise.

Foreign Commerce Club

Lieut. Commander William P. Wishar, in charge of the Captain of the Port's Office of the Coast Guard at Boston, and A. J. Barron, General Agent of the Boston & Maine R. R. at Boston, have been elected to membership in the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc. A Nominating Committee has been appointed, with E. A. Goodhue as Chairman.

Imports Increase

Despite withdrawals of foreign-flag vessels from vital trade routes, and the allocation of a large amount of tonnage of United States registry to the Army and Navy, imports of 10 important raw materials vitally necessary to the nation's war production effort increased about 200 per cent in 1941 as compared with 1938—last "normal" year prior to the outbreak of war in Europe.

This was disclosed by the United States Maritime Commission in a tabulation showing that the imports of these materials in 1941 amounted to about 6,500,000 tons, against 2,250,000 tons in 1938. In the last six months of 1941 alone, imports of these 10 commodities were larger than for each of the calendar years of 1938 and 1939, and almost as large as for the entire calendar year of 1940.

Measured in percentage, the gains for 1941 compared with 1938 follow: Bauxite, 195 per cent; chrome, 240; copper, 205; cork, 103; graphite, 693; mica, 88; manganese, 136; rubber, 145; tin, 279, and wool, 853.

May Be Called Back

Customs officials who have been retired under the compulsory retirement law in recent years—many of them against their wishes—are expected to be called back into service to replace younger men who are being accepted for military duty. Two such officials, whose retirement took effect last Saturday, have been returned to active but temporary duty at Boston, Isaac E. Pearson, Assistant Cashier at the Custom House, and Inspector Edward J. Cahill.

'Highest' Warden

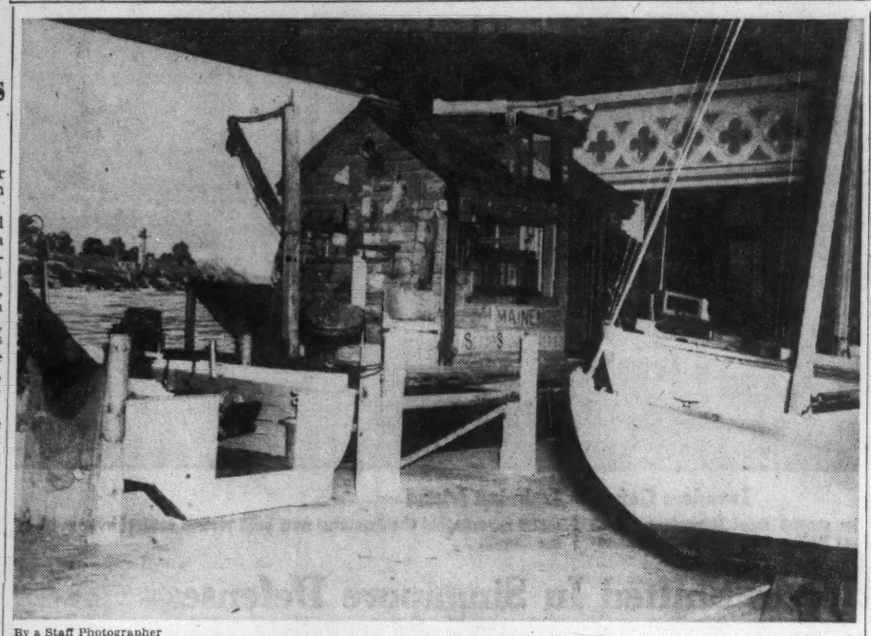
Of all the air raid wardens being qualified to act in an emergency, the one "above" all others has just been appointed. He is the one for the twenty-fifth floor of the Custom House—Boston's tallest building—and therefore the highest warden in the city. Named by John Dacey, who has charge of all such matters in the tower, the new warden is T. Frank Kinsella, of the ship news press room staff.

Peruvian Consul

Guillermo Garrido-Lecca Frias, Consul in Boston for Peru, is now located at 410 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. The Consul for Portugal, Dr. Joao de Aragao e Barros, has been transferred to the foreign office in Lisbon, and his successor in Boston is Manuel Cardoso de Sousa Pinto.

Recruiting Office

More space is needed for the recruiting office for student-seamen in the American Merchant Marine, according to S. A. Frank, Coast Guard boatswain in charge of the Boston recruiting. Offices will move next Tuesday to 14 Kilby Street, from the Appraisers Stores, Atlantic Avenue. **Leon Stone**



By a Staff Photographer

Maine Exhibit at N. E. Sportsmen's and Boat Show

Typical of its rock-bound coast is this exhibit at the Show which opened at Mechanics Building today. Were it not for the balcony and the fact that the boats are up on stands, one might almost expect a Down East fisherman to emerge from his little shanty on the wharf and wave his hand in welcome. All his tackle is there—and even a seagull poised for flight. Just one of the many and varied exhibits at this year's show which continues through Feb. 15.

Call Is Heard To Sportsmen's And Boat Show

Sportsmen, guides, and lovers of the great outdoors from all the New England States and from eastern Provinces of Canada were gathered in Boston today in response to the Loon Call of Chief Nee-Dah-Beh—the call of this native Penobscot Indian which signalized the opening this afternoon of the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building.

The great rambling building has been transformed into a veritable woodland. For more than two weeks, carpenters, painters and landscape artists have been busy. And today where bare walls and floors existed, there are mountain streams well-stocked with native fish. There are forests filled with animals. There are beautiful little lakes reflecting overhanging trees. And there's one big lake in Grand Hall where the canoe-tilting, rowing, log rolling, log chopping, log sawing, archery, and marksmanship exhibitions will be staged.

Doors opened today at 1 o'clock, and on Sunday will open at 2 p. m.

War Work Hours Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Following the Japanese blow at Pearl Harbor, average hours per week in important war industries were speeded up, with the work week in the heavy machine and foundry equipment industry rising to 47.7 for the month of December, as compared with 45.9 in November, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board today.

In the nation's foundries, working hours per man rose from 43.6 to 44.9, and employees of the machine and machine tool industry worked 51 hours a week, one hour longer than in November and by far the longest working time per man in any industry, the Board reported.

Other industries connected with war production which increased their average working time in December were wool, miscellaneous foundry products, electrical equipment, iron and steel, hardware and small parts, leather, cotton (northern mills), paint and varnish and chemicals, the Board found. On the other hand, in the automobile, agricultural equipment, and rubber manufacturing hours were reduced by the curtailment of civilian goods, it added.

"In 25 manufacturing industries the average working time in December was 41.6 hours, as compared with 41.5 hours in November and 40.1 hours in December, 1940," the Board said.

Meanwhile hourly earnings in 25 manufacturing industries increased in December as they did in November and October, the Board reported, adding that December was the twenty-third consecutive month in which hourly earnings either increased on remained unchanged. Since August, 1939, they have jumped 21 per cent, the Board said, attributing the increase to higher wage rates, which rose from $27.29 in August, 1939, to $36.08 in December, 1941. In the same period hours per week increased from 37.9 to 41.6, it added.

The Board found that for 1941 both hourly and weekly earnings were "much higher than in any other year in the history of the country."

New Drive on Liquor Gathers Momentum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A gathering temperance drive, likened by observers to the vigorous anti-liquor campaign waged during the days of World War I, is being launched throughout the country by church groups in co-operation with organized dry forces, according to the Religious News Service.

Hoping for ultimate establishment of some type of strict legal control, or even abolition of the liquor traffic, the dry forces are basing their campaign on the following grounds: the current need for food conservation, alleged vice conditions in military camps, and a desire to protect the growing army of defense workers.

Rationing of consumer goods has given anti-liquor groups a strong talking point.

The Michigan Temperance Federation recently adopted a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to eliminate the manufacture of liquor for the duration of the war because vast quantities of grain, sugar, and molasses "essential for defense" are being consumed by the liquor industry. The Federation asserted that a five-year supply of spirits is already on hand.

Similar actions have been taken by the California Temperance Federation, the Anti-Saloon League of Minnesota, the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, and the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky.

According to the Indiana Council of Churches, clergymen throughout the state are preaching sermons against rationing such necessities as sugar, tires and the like while leaving the sale of liquor wide open. They hold that whisky and beer should be rationed before anything else.

Reflecting the opinion of numerous church bodies, the Christian Century, influential non-denominational weekly published in Chicago, posed the following question in a recent editorial:

"While limitations are being placed on automobiles, refrigerators, articles of clothing, certain kinds of food, why should booze be promised immunity from making sacrifices? Wartime prohibition may still seem an unlikely prospect, but isn't it about time to begin discussing the subject?"

Calls for specific state-controlled liquor legislation have been voiced by a number of groups.

In Pennsylvania, dry leaders have issued a call for the State's church vote at the primary elections May 12 "so that the next session of the Legislature may be rescued from the wets."

The Virginia Anti-Saloon League has pledged its facilities to seek a tightening of the restrictions on liquor sales and the granting of liquor licenses during the 1942 session of the State Legislature.

In Kentucky the State Legislature has before it a bill to establish a state monopoly on the sale of whisky, patterned after the system used in Ohio. The bill would require the setting aside of the profits for old age pensions, and would leave beer and wine sales in private hands but subject to a 10 per cent sales tax.

How Big Is U. S. War Effort? Rail Figures Provide a Hint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Do you find it difficult to visualize the mammoth size of America's present armament effort? Then these figures may give you a bit of an idea of just what is involved in one small part of this arms program. The War Department tells us that railroad shipments of ordnance (guns, tanks, and ammunition) items increased almost 1,000 per cent between Oct. 1, 1941, and Jan. 15, 1942.

By the end of this year, however, at least 2,000 freight cars will be needed for ordnance shipments each day.

Manufacture of caliber .30 ball ammunition during the first three weeks of January nearly doubled production for the corresponding period in December. This type of ammunition is used in the Army's famous Garand rifle and in the all-important light machine gun. The increase is due primarily to the new Government-owned plants which have come into production.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's old farm on the beautiful Virginia hillside across the Potomac River from the nation's Capital has seen much of war. It was here the General decided to offer his services to the Southern Confederacy and it is now the site of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

It has also become the home of the Provost Marshal General's School—the first of its kind in Army history. A group of 223 officers are enrolled and a faculty of 35 members, all former policemen now in military service, will teach them how to form and direct military police organizations.

The school lasts eight weeks and will utilize the 35 buildings on "Marse Robert's" plantation.

Even movie studios are being used to fight this war against the Axis. The Signal Corps has acquired a large motion picture plant in New York for use as a base photographic center.

The Corps will make training films for the Army and will establish photographic schools for both stills and motion pictures to provide a reservoir of photographers for the Corps. The availability of stages will permit the Signal Corps to have a better-balanced program and to maintain its production activities when it is impossible to work outdoors.

Like the rest of us, the armed services are finding themselves forced to go easy on the amount of rubber they use. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson has just announced a conservation program which will save an estimated 43,000 long tons of rubber a year.

By agreement, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps will now accept for non-combat uses automotive tires manufactured from a modified compound containing a percentage of reclaimed rubber considerably higher than is at present being used.

The Army is also conducting a drive to reduce rubber consumption by substituting less critical materials, eliminating all non-essential items entirely and standardizing and simplifying products requiring rubber.

Former State Auditor Again in State Service

Russell A. Wood, former Republican State Auditor, returns to State service as a Deputy Income Tax Assessor, a $2,820-a-year position.

The appointment was made by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and approved by the Executive Council.

Baldwin
THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA USES BALDWIN PIANOS

Hear the amazing Baldwin-Built
ACROSONIC
console before purchasing your new piano.
The World's Perfect Spinet Type Piano
Two Slightly Used Acrosonic Spinets at substantial savings!
BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston

Many More Gifts of $100 and Over Pour Into Boston Fund

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$10,000—Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain.
$4,250—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shapiro.
$3,000—Miss Katharine Winthrop.
$2,700—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy.
$2,250—Mr. and Mrs. S. Robert Stone.
$1,600—Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Carter.
$1,550—Louis H. Salvage.
$1,290—Mr. and Mrs. Melville Eastham.
$1,152—Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Jr.
$1,000—Anonymous (2); Mrs William Fogg.
$990—Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer B. Montgomery.
$650—Bernard Short.
$610—Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Gordon.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. F. Frank Vorenberg.
$525—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Cohen; Mrs. J. Harleston Parker.
$500—Talbot C. Chase and family; Mr. and Mrs. David C. Percival; Mrs. Andrew N. Winslow, Jr.
$450—Mrs. Frederick A. Farrar.
$400—Arthur D. Fay; Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Thorndike, Jr.
$395—Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Marget.
$375—Adnah Neyhart; Paul P. Ross.
$360—Julian W. Rogers.
$350—Dr. Paul A Chandler; Julius Rosenwald, 3d; Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer.
$300—Mrs. Albert D. Bosson; Cornelia Bowditch; Edward A Counihan, Jr.; John J. Daly; Frederick A. Farrar; Mrs. Arthur L. Jackson; the Rev. Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman; Drs. Ober, Brewster & Barr; Edward L. Prescott; Donald E. Rust; Mrs. Mary M. Sampson.
$260—William Davis Taylor.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bailey; Daniel S. Brown and Bettina T. Brown; Dr. and Mrs. Varaztad H. Kazanjian; Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Malone; Isadore Marks; Dr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Waite.
$245—Leyden Congregational Church Women's Union.
$205—Mr. and Mrs. Hubert L. Carter.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Carens; Miss Mabel Hall Colgate; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Cushing; Charles E. Goodspeed; George Hansen; Francis W. Hatch; James L. Madden; Benjamin Marks; Alfred L. Morse; Mr. and Mrs. F. Ware Newbury; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Norwich; Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Rice; Dr. Lyman G. Richards; Chas. H. Taylor, Jr. and
$175—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kaplan.
$165—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Werman.
$162—Julius Grossman.
$150—Marshall G. Bolster; Clarence H. Carter; Mrs. Prescott Evans; Mrs. Walter H. Holbrook; the Rev. John J. McGarry; Dr. Alfred P. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Scaife; Benjamin D. Shreve; Jesse G. Swift; Mrs. George R. Wallace, Sr.; Arthur J. Wellington; Howard Whitcomb; Mrs. Arthur Winslow.
$144—John Shepard, 3d.
$125—Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Briggs; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Brown; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Elwell; Harry J. Fredd; Dr. Halsey B. Loder; Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCarthy; Abraham and Hyman Shocket; Dr. and Mrs. Harmon Shohet; Henry M. Stevens; Mrs. Frank E. Thompson.
$120—Jacob Bloom; Mrs. Henry I. Bowditch.
$115—Israel Cooper; Jacob L. Wiseman.
$110—Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Aronson; Dr. and Mrs. Glenn W. Lawrence; Leo Michelson; Mr and Mrs Benjamin Svetkey.
$107—Miss Minnie A. Gilbert.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. Merton R. Alden; Walter E. Addicks; Amos Lodge and Auxiliary B'nai Brith; Dr. and Mrs. George S. C. Badger; Dr. J. Dellinger Barney; Wilfred H. Brehaut; Allen W. Bryson; Donald T. Carlisle; Christ Episcopal Church; Charles H. Colby; Gordon C. Creighton; Miss Margaret Dwight; Dr. and Mrs. Carl H. Ernlund; Dr. Helen W. Evarts; the Rev. A. J. Flaherty; George W. Gibson; Louis T. Golding; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln Goodale; Watson M. Gordon; Mrs. Richard D. Greene; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Heard; Mrs. William M. Herman; "In Memory of Harriet C. Hewins"; Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Hill; Arthur M. Horne; George F. Johnson; Mrs. S. Randolph Keller; Mrs. Mary B. Kinesbury; Mrs. Homer F. Livermore; Malden Rotary Club; P K. McElroy; Ethel M. McGowan; George A. Messenger; Mrs. James Millar; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Montague; Mrs. Marcus Morton, Jr.; Louis W. Munro; Fred W. Nason; Stephen W. Phillips; Mrs. Andrew Pierce; Walter M. Pratt; Mrs. Margarita B. Pridie; Mrs. Lyman G. Richards; Dr. and Mrs. Howard F Root; Mrs. Sabra H. Sanders; the Rev. Michael J. Scanlan; Dr. Alfred T. Shohl; Charles A. Sommer; Raymond T. Stuart; Mrs. Jesse G. Swift; Mrs. Frederick H. Tappan; Mrs. Charles H. Taylor, Jr.; Dr. Richard C Tefft, Jr.; Harry C. Thaver; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Tholl; William H. Thompson; Benjamin H. Ticknor; Frank L. Tucker; Mrs. George Upton; Dr. Clarence B. Vaughan; Miss Clara F. Wadleigh; Mrs. Robert D. Weston; Rose Whistler; Dr. Priscilla White; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Wisham; Mrs. James H. Woods.

By Companies and Employees

$62,000—Jordan Marsh Company and fellow workers (first report).
$57,027—William Filene's Sons Company and employees (first report).
$52,000—Boston Elevated Railway officials and employees (first report).
$20,000—The Employers' Group and its employees (first report).
$17,000—R. H. White Company and employees.
$13,000—Gilchrist Company and employees.
$729—Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc. and employees.
$706—New England Iron League.
$700—The Walworth Company.
$691—Houghton Mifflin Company employees.
$660—Carter, Rice & Company, corporation.
$625—Jacob & S. Sydney DeYoung Company.
$623—Smith Patterson Company, Inc., and employees.
$604—Hutchinson Winch Company and employees.
$600—New England Electrotype Company and employees.
$575—William Bloom & Company.
$550—International Fabric Corporation.
$538—The Yankee Network, Inc., employees.
$525—Brilliant Bros. Company.
$505—International Paper Company and employees.
$500—Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company; Pilots of the Port of Boston; Sears Roebuck & Company, Cambridge.
$486—D. F. Munroe Company and employees.
$479—American Locker Company and employees.
$475—Blair's Foodland, Inc.
$450—Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation employees (first report).
$440—John Carter & Company, Inc., and employees.
$414—Kingston Clothing Company and employees.
$408—Machine Composition Company and employees.
$406—Little Brown & Company employees.
$405—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., employees.
$400—Baird & Bartlett Company; Cora Chandler's, Inc., and employees; Cook-Vivian Company; Touraine Stores, Inc., and employees.
$350—N. Goodman Company; Carl Spector Company; French Shriner & Urner Mfg. Company.
$348—D. C. Heath & Co. employees.
$345—Alley & Richards Company employees.
$325—Parke Snow, Inc., and employees.
$310—Doremus & Company, Inc., and employees.
$302—MacDonnell's, Inc., and employees.
$300—Rand Avery-Gordon Taylor, Inc.; Cambridge Smelting Company; D. C. Heath & Co.; Middlesex Products Corporation.
$282—Kreider Creveling Shoe Company and employees.
$275—The Standard Diary Company and employees.
$265—Scott & McDonald Company and employees.
$260—Dickie-Raymond, Inc., employees; Dorchester Savings Bank employees; Fort Hill Paper Company and employees.
$258—Jessie H. McNicol Card Company and employees.
$250—The Armstrong Company and employees; T. M. Duche & Sons, Inc., and employees (first report); Neisner Brothers, Inc., and employees (first report).
$249—Forman & Gumner, Inc., and employees.
$240—Osgood Clobs Corporation and employees.
$238—Scott Furriers, Inc., employees.
$237—A. Sandler Company.
$235—Carter Rice & Company Corporation employees.
$230—R. & H. Pant Company.
$219—S. D. Warren Company employees.
$215—Century Paper Company and employees.
$214—M. T. Bird & Company, Inc., and employees; Crowell Publishing Company employees.
$212—Merchants Cash Corporation.
$207—Paris Paper Box Company and employees.
$201—Harvard Specialty Manufacturing Corporation and employees.
$200—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.; Boothby Fiber Can Company & employees; Columbia Cornice Company and employees; Dickie-Raymond, Inc.; Jenkins Bros.; Leed's, Inc., and employees; Parker-Young Company; St. Croix Paper Company; Simon Box Company.
$193—Storrs & Bement Company employees.
$184—Monotype Composition Company employees.
$177—General Composition Company employees.
$175—Lane Brothers Company and employees.
$163—Hewes & Potter and employees.
$162—Fairbanks Company and employees.
$161—N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., and employees.
$160—Bay State Wholesale Liquor Company.
$155—Curtis Publishing Company employees.
$151—Thomas Todd Company and employees.
$150—Allen-Squire Company; Huerth & Huerth, Inc.; A. Kopelman and Sons; Charles E. Laurat Company and employees; H. Scheft Company; Solomont & Ettinger; Terkelsen Machine Company and employees.
$143—Harvard Engraving Company employees.
$135—Benjamin Shir.
$130—Richman Brothers Company employees; R. C. Read & Co., Inc., and employees.
$125—Benjamin Kraft & Bros.; The Macmillan Company.
$124—National Transitads, Inc., employees.
$120—Moses Dobrein & Sons Company; Richman Brothers Company.
$118—James Thomas Chirurg Company, employees.
$114—The Murray Printing Company and employees.
$113—Charles Scribner's Sons and employees.
$112—The Alpine Press, Inc., and employees; Vose-Swain Engraving Company and employees.
$110—Beattie & McGuire, Inc., and employees; The Box Craft Company employees; Consolidated National Shoe Company employees.
$106—Federal Engraving Company and employees.
$103—Sykes, Incorporated, and employees.
$100—Acme Paper Box Company employees; Samuel Brilliant and Company; Mary Chilton Studios; Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company; Frick's; Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Incorporated; Jas. A. Lippman Company; Lown Shoe Company; Minot Folding Box Company; Munroe & Church Company; Stimpson, Inc.; Touraine Glove Corporation and employees; Donald Wyman, President and employees.

New Appeal Is Made In War Fund Drive

Urging everyone in Greater Boston to open his door to solicitors tonight and tomorrow as the $7,600,000 United War Fund drive draws into its final stages, Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman, called upon the 30,000 voluntary and determined campaigners for a supreme effort to raise the more than $1,000,000 necessary to make the quota.

"If a volunteer worker for the United War Fund comes to your door tomorrow, please listen to what he has to say," Mr. Hutchinson said, "and remember, he is not presenting himself, but a great patriotic cause in which we simply cannot afford to fail."

$12,810—R. H. Stearns Company, executives and employees.
$12,300—F. W. Woolworth Company and employees (first report).
$10,900—Sears Roebuck and Co. (first report).
$10,285—C. F. Hovey Company and employees.
$8,500—Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. and affiliated companies.
$5,125—Consolidated National Shoe Company.
$5,000—Hollingsworth & Whitney Company.
$4,758—Chandler & Company and employees.
$4,647—Conrad & Co., Inc., and employees.
$4,000—Trimount Clothing Company.
$3,268—W. T. Grant Company (first report).
$3,169—Carter's Ink Company employees (first report).
$3,088—Rust Craft Publishers, Inc., employees (first report).
$3,000—J. F. McElwain Company; S. D. Warren Company.
$2,892—The Walworth Company employees.
$2,678—Riverside Press employees.
$2,613—Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company and employees (first report).
$2,500—Anonymous; E. T. Slattery Company and employees (first report).
$2,403—Ludlow Manufacturing & Sales Company employees.
$2,274—New England Newspaper Publishing Company employees (includes Boston American—Daily Record—Sunday Advertiser) (first report).
$2,119—Raymond's Inc. and employees.
$2,000—S. S. Kresge Company.
$1,750—Houghton Mifflin Company & Riverside Press.
$1,700—Marks Brothers Company.
$1,575—Lincoln Oil Company.
$1,500—Carter's Ink Company; Time, Inc.
$1,400—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
$1,369—Batchelder Whittemore Coal Company and employees.
$1,233—Keystone Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,199—General Radio Company employees (first report).
$1,188—Boston Globe employees.
$1,116—Stone's Express, Inc. and employees.
$1,052—Merchant's Credit Bureau, Inc., and employees.
$1,014—T. D. Whitney Company and employees.
$1,009—Allyn & Bacon; General Radio Company; Rust Craft Publishers, Inc.; Stone & Forsyth Company; F. S. Webster Company and employees; The Yankee Network, Inc.
$973—Jay's Inc. and employees.
$800—Storrs & Bement Company.
$783—American Telephone & Telegraph Company employees.
$776—International Equipment Company and employees.
$765—Hollingsworth & Whitney Company employees.
$750—Blanchard Machine Company; H. Goldman Sons Corporation; Tileston & Hollingsworth.
$731—Bond Stores Incorporated and employees.

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$1.85 yard

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A special price for a limited time, when purchases of fabrics and patterns are made now in our yard goods departments. Silks, wools, cottons or laces will be cut to your individual measurements from Vogue, McCall and Butterick patterns. Yard Goods, second floor.
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PERFECT SPORTS HATS! OUR NEW
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OF "TISH-U-TEX"—
SMOOTH WOOL FELT
HEADSIZES 22 TO 23
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR
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BLACK
BROWN
NAVY
ROSE
COPEN
BEIGE
GRAY
KELLY
RED

Japan's Southern Thrust Follows Plan of 1914

Continued from Page 1

came 20,000,000 yen (about $5,000,000), and in 1937, 40,000,000.

This firm, known in Japanese as Nanyo Kohatsu, now covers nearly all the South Sea islands once regarded as useless by the League. It has sugar plantations at Saipan, Tenian, Rota, and Auguigan. It exports phosphates, copra, sugar, alcohol, dried bonito, and many other products.

The organization of Nanyo Kohatsu, whose head is Harutsugu Matsue, a Japanese educated in an American university, now holds a known 126,062 acres of land on the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands.

Other Areas of Expansion

Japanese interests have also spread into Halmahera, Celebes, Seram, Aru, Timor, the Philippines, Dutch New Guinea, and New Caledonia. It is also interesting to take a glance at Japan's holdings in Dutch New Guinea and New Caledonia. In 1911 a Japanese, Jutaro Hosotani, went into Dutch New Guinea and purchased slightly less than a thousand acres of valuable land. In 1933 this same Nanyo Kohatsu Company took it over and added a few hundred acres; in 1937 a few more; in 1941 a few more. Now that original thousands acres has grown into three huge plantations totaling more than 250 square miles.

This is now the Japanese public was made ready for aggression in Dutch New Guinea: Late in 1940 one of Japan's leading newspapers, the Osaka Mainichi, sent a special correspondent to Dutch New Guinea to see what he could see. His name was Shintaro Shimasaki. He wrote four articles for his paper, and the following are excerpts:

"Roads seem to have been left out of Holland's colonial scheme for New Guinea . . . The Dutch claim on New Guinea is vague and doubtful, and the question remains whether the Dutch are entitled to sovereignty over this land . . . Holland has too much land, and even the development of Sumatra is just beginning . . . The Dutch have made only confusion in New Guinea. As Palau is only 500 miles away we are the people who should develop this territory . . . Holland should be willing to turn over to us the task of exploiting New Guinea."

Helped by Germany

The Nanyo Kohatsu company had already, in 1931, purchased every piece of property in Dutch New Guinea formerly owned by the Phoenix Company of Germany. And now, with Germany's help, they want the rest.

Japan's South Sea fishing expansion is equally enlightening. Ten years ago experimental fishing stations were inaugurated at several places in the mandated territory of Nanyo. Investigations proved that the shores of those islands were rich in bonito and tunny (a variety of tuna). More than a hundred Japanese fishing boats of about 200 tons each began operating near the Caroline Islands and north of New Guinea. And this was no small business! Each ship made nine trips a year, every time with a load valued roughly at $10,000.

Nippon also spread her nets to include waters around the Philippines, Hawaii, south to New Caledonia, and southwest to Tahiti and the Society Islands—more than 5,000 miles from Japan. In legal as well as restricted waters her ships gathered trocus shell, pearl shell, tunny, bonito, many varieties of fish—and considerable information.

The gentlemen from Japan also have interests in New Caledonia, the important little Free France islands about 700 miles east of Australia. There is a Japanese nickel company with French directors on New Caledonia. It is called the "Société de l'Oceanie." This organization owns three nickel mines. It commenced operation in 1936, and the production that year was 13,400 tons. Four years later it had increased to 40,000 tons. The Nipponese also purchased nickel ore from small independent companies and carted it away in Japanese vessels.

Mining Began in 1939

Another Japanese company, the "Société Le Fer," owns the most valuable iron ore mine on the island, the Cascade mine at Goro. Operations started early in 1939, when Japan began preparing for war in earnest, and by the end of the year she had exported 83,000 tons of iron ore in ten ships.

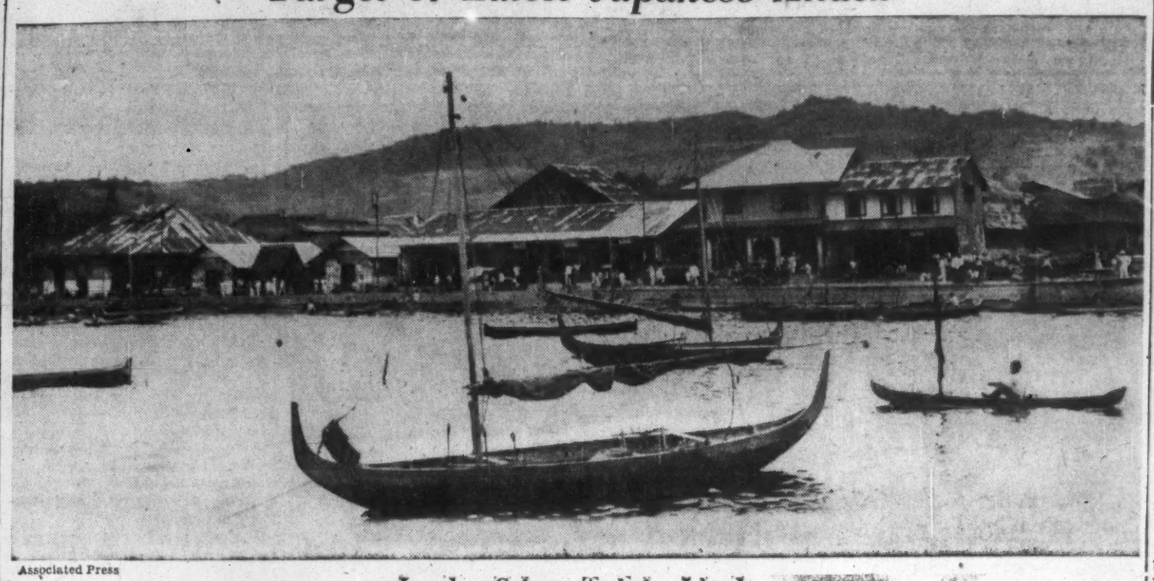
Japan was taking a remarkable interest in New Caledonia's vast deposits of cobalt, too. A "sample" shipment of 14 tons was sent to Japan via the vessel Nanywa Maru in September of 1940.

When Gen. Charles de Gaulle finally prohibited the export of metals from New Caledonia to Japan, the Nipponese did two things: They suddenly recalled their Consul at Noumea and put in another man; and they formed a company which calls itself the "Société Générale Sud-Pacifique" whose objectives are "to generally control all operations concerned with the buying or selling, importation or exportation of all merchandise, all arrangements regarding commissions, representations, brokerage, and in general all commercial operations whether of an agricultural, industrial, financial or other nature." Its directors include such names as Tokya Taniguchi, Kenchi Kashima, Shojiro Omo.

Before everyone fully understood what the Japanese embargo was all about, Japan carried away thousands of tons of valuable phosphate from the three principal phosphate islands in the South Pacific: Nauru, Ocean Island, and Makatea. A German raider shelled the Australian-mandated island of Nauru in December of 1940, and both Nauru and Ocean Island have recently been targets for Japanese bombs. Makatea, prosphate island 127 miles from Tahiti, loaded every ounce of its 160,000 tons for 1940 on Japanese ships.

Truly, Japan decided long before last December that, as Yasuka Matsuoka told the Japanese Diet when he war Foreign Minister, in February of 1941: "While it is difficult to conduct political affairs according to advocated ideals, I believe that the white race must cede Oceania to the Asiatics."

Target of Latest Japanese Attack



Associated Press

Invaders Gain on Amboina Island

Amboina Island is the site of the second most important Dutch Naval station in the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch High Command reports that the Japanese now hold virtual control over most of the island.

Allied Forces Shifted In Singapore Defenses

Continued from Page 1

1901, he took an oath of allegiance to the United States.

In recent years Aguinaldo has had little influence in politics, and it was doubtful whether his appeal would carry much weight with the Filipinos.

Dutch East Indies:

The Dutch High Command acknowledged today that the Japanese had won virtual control of most of Amboina Island, site of the second largest Netherlands Indies sea base, but claimed strong new blows at the invaders' sea power.

A communiqué announced that a Japanese cruiser and transport had been sunk and another cruiser and a submarine hit in the Dutch counter-drive.

As for the Indies' navy, it was declared officially to be "absolutely intact, at sea and ready for action."

The Japanese had declared that two Dutch cruisers were sunk, at least two others heavily damaged, and claimed "the virtual annihilation of the Dutch Navy."

Amboina, between Celebes and New Guinea in the Moluccan Sea, is the fifth Indies foothold won by the Japanese since the start of their invasion on Jan. 4.

It was in this operation, the Dutch said, that the Japanese cruiser was sunk.

The communiqué acknowledged also that Pontianak, capital of Dutch West Borneo, had been "completely occupied." The Japanese previously had taken the little oil-producing island of Tarakan, off the Borneo east coast; the East Borneo port of Balik Papan; the Menado region of Northern Celebes and the Kendari region of Southern Celebes.

The third air attack on Surabaya, the Indies No. 1 naval base whose importance to the United Nations has been multiplied by the siege of Singapore, was reported by the communiqué, but it said the only damage was to the cookhouse.

Full details of the raid had not been received and it was not known whether the attack was on the heavy scale of its predecessors or at what cost in enemy warplanes it had been made.

Besides the attack on that potential invasion point on the island of Java, the communiqué reported Japanese raids also on Palembang, on the island of Sumatra; on the island of Bali which flanks Java to the east, and on "dispersed objectives" but said all met with little success.

Meanwhile survivors of the fight at Balik Papan disclosed that the invaders used parachute troops to take that port whose oil installations were blasted by the retreating Dutch.

Others disclosed that the Dutch delaying action was upset by failure of a plan to defend a stream behind the town with a fire set by oil spread on the water. The oil was ignited, but a heavy rain made it impossible to start an effective blaze, they said.

Singapore:

Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, Commander of Imperial land forces here, officially disclosed what many in Singapore had known for some time—that some of the men, planes, ships, and supplies had been removed from the naval base and several airfields on the island.

General Percival hastened to offer reassurance, however, that the withdrawal did not mean Singapore's defenses had been weakened.

"Just because we do not see so many of our aircraft overhead and our naval units about does not mean the Air Force and Navy have abandoned Singapore," he declared.

"They have gone to places where they can bomb Japanese bases just as effectively and build up our naval strength. The Navy is continuing to do a lot of work around the Island and Malayan shores under difficult circumstances."

The Navy announced that more than 1,000 Imperial troops cut off from their main force by the Japanese march down the West Coast of Malaya had been rescued by British ships.

The rescue work was undertaken over a space of several nights under extremely dangerous conditions. British boats sailed up Malacca Strait under the noses of the Japanese, took aboard the soldiers, and returned.

Meanwhile, Japanese long range guns shelled residential areas of Singapore for the first time and British artillery, in a cannon duel, silenced a Nipponese battery and engaged enemy small boats in Johore Strait.

It was the first time that the Japanese artillery, presumably emplaced on the shores of Johore Strait across from the northern shore of Singapore Island, had found the range beyond the coastal stretches on Johore Strait.

British authorities said that only a few shells fell on the city's outer areas.

The Japanese bombers flew at their usual high levels in the latest raid.

The British said the Japanese shelling had increased in intensity and was causing some damage in the north of the island.

When the Japanese air raiders came over the city for their customary morning raids, however, fighters of the Far East Command rose to join battle and destroyed one Japanese aircraft, the Far East Command said.

The British kept up their strong guard against any Japanese attempt to cross the strait.

The Vichy radio quoted a Tokyo dispatch as saying the British had poured thousands of gallons of oil into Johore strait which would be set on fire if the Japanese launched invasion barges.

The shelling of Singapore residential areas opened the second week of siege for the fortress the British have sworn to defend until help comes.

Reich as Strong as in 1939, Ex-Berlin Professor Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Hammering away at the "myth" that Germany is now measurably weaker than she was in 1939, Dr. Karl Brandt, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Berlin until 1933, and now Food Research Institute economist at Stanford University, warned here that through mastery of a Continent Germany controls as much aluminum output as the United States, Britain and Canada combined, and draws on the production of 400,000,000 persons, many from industrially mature nations.

Addressing himself to the same thesis, Bjarne Braatoy, public relations officer of the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission, and second speaker at today's luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Astor, declared that military Germany was still "probably stronger than the United Nations combined."

While Germany's civilian morale is lower today than since the war began, the High Command still retains the initiative in the Mediterranean and the Pacific and may regain it in Russia in the spring, Dr. Brandt said. The picture adds up to the conclusion that Germany cannot be starved or blockaded to defeat, but must be beaten in battle on the Continent, he added.

Superior Forces Required

"This will require vastly superior air forces, and abundance of men-of-war and merchant vessels of all sorts; it will require large mechanized expeditionary forces with a superior striking power of mobile artillery," he said. "To build all this will take several years, but it will be achieved with the real resources of America and its Allies; namely, superior fiber of men and more advanced scientific methods of mass production. However, the war will last four or five years rather than one or two."

Jolting American complacency with his estimate of Germany's present strength, Dr. Brandt, who is now an American citizen, said the Reich had overcome its main shortages by seven years of stockpiling, "draconic rationing of civil supplies, substitution regardless of costs, seizure of foreign stockpiles and conquest of continental resources.

"In many single lines of production for war she is still gaining rapidly," Dr. Brandt continued. "Germany's manufacturing capacity is larger than ever before, because beyond operation of her own industries at 150 per cent of peacetime capacity, the occupied and even the few surviving neutral areas are supplying invaluable output for civilian and military uses. Czechoslovakia, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Northern Italy, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden represent vast resources of skilled engineers, technicians, mechanics and factory workers."

Norwegians Optimistic

Dr. Brandt said sabotage had reduced output to some extent, but that nations at the mercy of a tyrant must co-operate so as not to perish. Even the Reich's shortage of petroleum, with 80,000,000 barrels of production to meet a normal need of 200,000,000 barrels, is being circumvented by "a multitude of adjustments," he added.

Mr. Braatoy, while agreeing with the estimates of German power, said people at close quarters with the Germans, including his fellow-countrymen in Norway, expressed greater contempt for German administration and greater optimism about the war's outcome than observers at a distance.

"The most recent reports declare that not only is the German civilian administration muddled and corrupt, but the once-famous discipline of the Army is also loosening," he said.

"It might be useful to remember the old story of David and Goliath. The 3,000,000 citizens of occupied Norway were as nothing, measured by the strength of the Nazi military machine, but they prevented an immediate invasion of Britain by their two months' resistance, and their merchant fleet and their sailors count for one-half the supplies of oil for Britain and the fighting fronts.

Vital Events Taking Shape Behind Scenes in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

nia, Herzegovina and Montenegro—are now stated to be entirely clear of the enemy. Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's regulars, comprising Croats and Slovenes as well as Serbs, are stated to be becoming increasingly well armed (where the arms come from isn't disclosed) and in many districts besides those already mentioned, the occupying forces, it is declared, dare not set foot outside towns except in large bodies.

There is reason to believe the Bulgarians as well as the Hungarians are being pressed to take over the job of holding Yugoslavia down doubtless with the object of releasing an equivalent number of German divisions for inclusion in the new Armies the "Führer-Generalissimo" is building up in Germany for next Spring's campaign.

Bulgarians Sternly Warned

There is evidence that neither the Bulgarians nor the Hungarians relish the task. It isn't generally known in this connection that the former were sternly warned recently in the British Broadcasting Corporation's Bulgarian service. The burden of the warning was that although Bulgaria isn't actively participating in the war it is getting steadily nearer to doing so and the nearer it gets the less likely it will be treated as a non-belligerent when it comes to making peace.

At the same time the Turkish press contained various admonitions to the Bulgarians to watch their step since Turkey could not view with equanimity the warlike preparations they were making.

The Turks themselves are under no illusions regarding the possibility of a Nazi attack against them before long. Winter ends in Asia Minor earlier than in Russia and thus offers a longer campaigning season.

Moreover the Turks are doubtless aware that according to information reaching Polish circles the Nazis are building defense lines in Poland, one it is said, on the old Polish-Russian frontier, one based on the Vistula and a third almost as far back as the Oder. As the "Führer-Generalissimo" is known to be forming new armies at the same time, these defensive works aren't regarded as necessarily meaning that Hitler has given up any hope of launching another attack. But they might well mean that he has decided to remain on the defensive against the well-armed and seasoned Russians and try a fresh blitz in a region less well-armed and against unseasoned Turks in the hope of reaching the Caucasian oil—and Suez—by the back door.

Indian Ocean Threatened

With Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck still falling back in Libya, although it is hoped not for long, the possibility that Hitler is contemplating a really determined effort to link with Japan through Asia Minor, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean has to be faced. Perhaps it isn't realized here any more than in the United States that if Singapore and Java and Sumatra were to fall the Japanese Fleet would soon be able to command the Indian Ocean and neither Britain nor the United States could challenge them there effectively unless the route through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea had been cleared.

Britain and the United States would, in fact, then be cut off as decisively from China and India as Germany and Italy are cut off from Japan today.

From this angle Balkan events take on a new importance. So do those in Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq and Iran, all of which have been in the news this past week.

Egypt is in the throes of a Cabinet crisis due primarily to the fact that the King's encourage is pro-Italian. The out-going Premier is a friend of Britain who incautiously overstepped his constitutional rights by omitting to inform the King before breaking off relations with Vichy France. Now the King, who is anxious to rule as an autocrat, is coquetting with Egypt's Nationalists, the WAFD, which claims to stand for democratic government but which is apparently thinking of playing ball with the autocratic King in the hope of obtaining the sweets of office.

While the outcome in Egypt is still uncertain, Ethiopia, the first of the Axis victims, has become the first enslaved country to regain its independence. This time the Emperor has accepted British advisers, British judges, British military help and British money. But it is certain he couldn't stand alone at this critical moment and equally certain that there is no other country so well-placed for helping him. The arrangement will come up for revision as soon as peace is signed.

Thus the eastern African political scene is in the process of being tidied up before the winter ends. At the same time things are happening in western Asia. Iraq, having thrown off the incubus of Rashid Ali, whose pro-Nazi coup ultimately failed, is about to send an armed force to join the Allies. Iran has at long last signed a treaty of alliance with both Britain and Soviet Russia.

Iranian Majority Pleasing

The majority in the Iranian Parliament in favor of the treaty (77 to 2) was as satisfactory to the Allies as the delay in bringing the matter to a vote was embarrassing. The delay was largely due to concern over the internal situation, especially in the area under Soviet occupation. When the former Tsar was overthrown some parts of the Army and police became disorganized and this gave rise to serious difficulties for the civil administration which now has been largely overcome.

Improvement in the situation in Iraq and Iran, coupled with expressions of Russian goodwill which British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was able to report when he returned to London from Moscow have had a reassuring effect on Turkey. This, in turn has been reflected in the choice of a new ambassador to Britain—former Premier Husein Rauf Orbay—who was formerly an officer in the Turkish Navy and who once comanded a British merchantman. He is known to be most friendly toward Britain. From the foregoing it is evident, firstly that neither the Pacific nor the Rusian zones, though naturally in the limelight at the moment, make up the whole war picture, secondly, that political questions, though though they're not on such a spectacular plane as in peacetime, do nevertheless, still play an important role in getting the stage ready for the next clash of arms and finally, that unless the United Nations can see the war picture as a whole instead of watertight compartments there is danger that the particular water-tight compartment on which their gaze is concentrated will suddenly be flooded as a result of a tropedo launched at another target many thousands of miles distant.

British Blamed

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 7 (AP)—Political circles charged the British with trying to drive French influence permanently out of the Near East as the Iranian Minister here, Mohsen Rais, notified the French Foreign Office that he had been recalled.

This followed similar breaks with Vichy by Iraq and Egypt. All were attributable by political quarters to British pressure.

Stalin Seized Initiative as Nazis Lagged

Continued from Page 1

hand and to relieve the exhausted troops who had taken part in his great November offensive.

Wherever possible he sent to the rear as large a proportion of forces as could be spared until, according to necessarily rough estimates, German troops facing Russian onslaughts numbered only about a third of what they did at the height of the big November push.

Others he removed far behind the front allowing them a complete rest in Rumania, Poland, and even Norway.

As the battle went on and the Soviets still advanced he has been obliged to bring up still more fresh reserves, scraped together from Germany as well as from various occupied countries.

It seems fairly clear that Hitler, since he saw his hopes of taking Moscow and advancing down into the Caucasus balked by Russian resistance and by the arrival of winter, has had two main ideas.

The first was to save the bulk of his land and air forces from annihilation on the frozen steppes of Russia. The second was at the same time to hold on to as much as possible of the ground he had gained and resist as long as he could with the reduced forces he was using. Thus any German talk of deliberate withdrawal to a winter line can be definitely discounted. The Nazis have retreated, not from choice or in accordance with an prearranged plan, but only because they have been forced to do so by the superior weight of the Soviet attack.

By this compromise Hitler seems so far to have succeeded in at least his first aim; he has been able to save two thirds of his troops and has even succeeded giving them a good rest and so has them available in good shape for further use this spring.

Russians Have Reserves

Whether or not he has achieved the second aim: Checking the Russian advance before it can sweep his forces very far back toward the Russian frontiers, hangs in the balance of the battles now under way.

Smolensk, Kharkov, Taganrog and the Crimea are all key strong points which Hitler is most reluctant to lose. It is conceivable that they are like linchpins which, if pulled out, would let loose an onrushing torrent of Russian troops whose advance would then be doubly difficult to check.

Furthermore, there is the Soviet side to the picture. If it is true—and there seems good reason to conclude that it is—that Russian victories since Christmas have been won against greatly reduced German forces, it is also a fact that the Russians, too, have been holding something in reserve.

Although they are trying to make the most of the initiative now, they have got it, there is nothing to suggest that they have extended themselves dangerously by throwing everything they had into battle without thought of the morrow.

On he contrary, there is ample evidence that they have been building up more armies for use in the spring.

Soviet Confidence Raised

Furthermore, the importance to Russian morale of having stemmed the Nazi thrust and thrown hitherto irresisitible panzer divisions back along the entire front is a factor which can hardly be overestimated.

The Soviet leaders are undoubtedly confident now that they can maintain their progress westward; and they are more assured than ever that if they should have to give ground again before a new Nazi drive in the spring, they would be able to check Hitler a second time when his line of communications and supply had again been extended.

Thus the Russian campaign, viewed in perspective and in light of this latest information, is seen to be still indecisive. The decision largely hangs on the battles now in progress for the key positions of Smolensk, Kharkov, and the Crimea.

Unless the Russians succeed in taking all three of these strongholds soon and in sweeping forward at a faster rate than they have been able to attain so far, then they must face the prospect of a heavy counteroffensive in the spring by the bulk of a Hitler army rested and re-equipped during the winter.

The war in Russia might then been settled down to a kind of seesaw campaign, repeating on a larger scale and at a slower pace the sort of thing that has been going on in the Libyan desert.

'Buck of Month Club' To Aid War Charities

BURBANK, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—Employees of the Lockheed and Vega Aircraft Corporations, engaged in making fighting planes for the United States and Great Britain, have organized a "Buck of the Month Club" to raise funds for war charities.

Club members in the six plants of the two concerns authorized deduction from their paychecks of 25 cents a week. A committee of employees will direct distribution of the fund.

British-U. S. Command

Continued from Page 1

chief of the Royal Navy's China Station; Lieut. Gen. Sir Colville Wemyss, late Adjutant General, and Air Marshall A. T. Harrison.

These British officers "are in constant communication with Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Sir Alan Brooke, and Air Chief Marshall Sir Charles Portal, the British chiefs of staff in London," the War Department announcement said.

Although the statement merely says that the Combined Chiefs of Staff Group will "provide a medium for adjusting such joint operations as involve other governments of the United Nations," it thought likely the Board will direct operations of Australian, New Zealand, and Netherlands East Indian forces. While it will work closely with Chungking, it is believed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will retain the large degree of autonomity reserved for him at the time Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell was given command of the ABDA forces in the Southwestern Pacific area.

It is not explained just what division of duties will be effected among the new Anglo-American High Command and the London and Washington staffs of high American, British, Dutch, Australian, and New Zealand military and naval officers assigned to direct the war in the Pacific.

In announcing the Pacific Councils, President Roosevelt said that while General Wavell would decide on tactics, the Pacific Councils would decide on strategy.

Since it is stated, however, that the Combined Chiefs of Staff will be the over-all directing agency for the Anglo-American war effort, it is indicated that the Pacific Councils will carry out the Group's instructions and will serve as an advisory body.

It remains to be seen how the news of the new setup will be greeted in Australia where the Government has made a concrete request that it be fully represented on any high command dealing with the war in the Far East.

The inclusion of the Munitions Assignment Board in the arrangement provides the opportunity for close co-operation between the Anglo-American High Command and Soviet authorities since Russia's principal interest in the United States and Great Britain lies in their ability to furnish war materials.

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Allied Loans to China Destined for Reforms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—A projected $500,000,000 fund to aid China, already approved by Congress, was described by President Roosevelt yesterday as valuable for its psychological effect in assuring China of solid support and in offering a definite relief to financial problems.

The legislation authorizing the fund now is awaiting Mr. Roosevelt's signature. He said it would help stabilize conditions in China and help it acquire the things needed for its military forces both by purchases inside and outside its own borders.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 7—The announcement of an American loan of $500,000,000 and of a British loan of £50,000,000 is regarded in Chungking as the best news received for a long time. The magnitude of the two loans can best be judged from the fact that their total is at least equivalent to the entire volume of China's note circulation valued at the official rate of exchange. This would seem to make them the greatest measure of financial assistance ever received by any country in a single stroke.

In what way can China utilize this large amount of foreign currency and to what extent can it help the country in its war effort?

China's ability to import goods is restricted by her semi-isolation from the outside world and practically imports via the Burma Road or by air from British India are already financed under the American Lend-Lease Act or through other arrangements.

The stabilization of the foreign exchange value of the Chinese dollar already secured by American and British credits offers no great problem anymore and will scarcely require large additional funds under the present circumstances so that by far the greater part, if not almost the entire amount, of the new loan will be available for measures designed to improve the internal financial and economic situation of China.

Helps in Halting Inflation

The original idea which led to negotiations about loans from the United States and Great Britain was to use foreign money for the absorption of idle capital in China. That is to withdraw large amounts of Chinese currency from circulation and in that way to preent a further rise of commodity prices. It will now be possible to put this idea into effect.

The practical details of the scheme have been under discussion for some time and no definite decision has so far been made. But it is certain that part of the loan proceeds will be used as security for the issue of internal loans of a semi-foreign currency character and probably also of similar savings certificates.

Such loans and savings certificates might be issued either in terms of actual United States dollars and or sterling or in Chinese dollars with a proviso that the holders are entitled to full compensation for any further depreciation of the Chinese dollar against the American and British currency. In either case the Chinese Government will undertake to earmark United States dollars and or sterling as security.

It is hoped that considerable amounts of Chinese currency can gradually be withdrawn against the sale of such bonds and certificates so that the volume of idle money at present used for speculation will be reduced.

Field of Investment

Optimists are even expecting that the orders of rice and other commodities will be attracted by the new means of stable investment and sell part of their commodity stock.

Fortunately it seems to be realized that these hopes may not materialize unless the Government at the same time takes strict measures to enforce the existing laws against speculation and hoarding and in other ways to put some force behind the sale of the American and British back loans, for it is undeniable that speculation and hoarding have a strong traditional appeal and under the present circumstances offer opportunities not only for stable investments but also for very considerable profit.

Another purpose for which part of the new loans is to be used is the increase of the note reserve of the Chinese Government banks. This measure may in itself produce some stabilizing effect, especially if the promised increase in state revenue and the possible cut in state expenditure materialize bringing about a reduction of the speed of the inflationary process.

Stimulus to Reform

In this respect, too, the large foreign loans will no doubt act as a strong stimulus to further reform. Beyond that the strengthening of the note reserve will have the good advantage of alleviating China's fear that the end of the war will find her financially exhausted and at the mercy of her wealthier Allies, for these reserves cannot possibly be lost during the war and will be at China's disposal for any fundamental currency reform that may become necessary when the war is over.

Apart from their practical usefulness the foreign loans are bound to have a very great moral affect on China. The mere fact that their amounts are so extraordinarily large and that it is in fact far in excess of the country's immediate needs is taken as another proof that the United States and Britain are sincere in their recognition of China's contribution to the democratic cause and in their determination to do whatever they can to ease China's task of carrying on her war against Japan beyond the fifth year.

It is gratifying to note that the Chinese Government spokesman in commenting on the loan emphasized that China is endeavoring to increase her effort at mobilizing all her human and material reserves and to do her part even better than before.

Can Java Hold Out? Dutch Island Faces Test

Site of United Nations headquarters in Far East is strong in many directions.

By H. G. Quaritch Wales
Recently Adviser on South Eastern Asia to the British General Staffs in India and Malaya

The heavy bombing raids on Java that began with this month will test the wisdom of the United Nations in establishing Gen. Archibald P. Wavell's headquarters there. Java is the jewel that Japan covets most intensively.

It is clear that the Allied High Command felt confident that it could be successfully defended until such time as the United Nations are in a position to take the offensive. After Dunkirk, Greece, and Crete and the setbacks in Malaya, the public is skeptical, but the Allied military and naval leaders have clearly some ground for their decision.

Communications in Java have reached a standard far beyond that of any other region of the Orient. There are excellent railroad, highway and telephone systems throughout the island. Lack of jungle together with the existence of villages at frequent intervals render surprise landings, especially by paratroops, virtually impossible.

Java's Greatest Strength

But it is in the development of the interior, so different from the condition of Malaya and Sumatra, that lies the great strength of Java. This is particularly true of West Java, where the wide plateau of Bandoeng stretches for miles around the city of that name.

Separated from the coastal regions by rugged country, the Bandoeng plateau, though normally linked by highway and railroad to every part of the island, could readily be converted into a vast citadel.

Here it should be possible for an army to hold out for a long time even if the enemy secured footholds in the coastal districts.

Bandoeng itself is a fine modern city, well supplied with power from neighboring waterfalls, and since it was to this city that the Dutch War Department was transferred some time ago, it seems to be a suitable site for the seat of the new Allied headquarters.

The climate is ideal for Europeans. The herds of Frisian cattle that graze upon this rolling plateau, and the excellent European vegetables, add to the illusion given by the up-to-date living amenities that one is in Holland.

If American troops are eventually sent to reinforce the defenses of the Indies they could hardly be quartered in more healthful surroundings as a prelude to campaigning further afield.

The writer was in the Dutch Indies when the Netherlands was invaded and saw how the shock with which this catastrophe came to the Dutch was intensified when they found that amongst them were many "fifth columnists," even among persons occupying official positions.

Prompt Action Taken

Only prompt counteraction and the fact that these traitors were let down by Hitler at the last moment saved the situation. Just as the fifth column were about to seize key buildings the authorities swooped on them.

Corner shops commanding street intersections were found by the searching police to bristle with secret machine guns. Apparently respectable citizens were arrested in their comfortable colonial homes on irrefutable charges.

Expeditiously they were escorted aboard a specially chartered steamer and sent to the remotest parts of Achin, where a large and healthy camp had been prepared for them in a pleasant valley—entirely surrounded by miles of tiger-infested jungle so that escape was unlikely to be attempted.

The danger had been averted, but the shock had left its indelible mark on the normally placid Hollanders.

With grim determination planters and merchants hurried to don the greenish uniform of the landsturm. Gone, even by the middle of 1940, was all trace of apathy. There was henceforth no room in the Indies for that charge of complacency which even at a much more recent date has been made against the British inhabitants of Malaya.

Unity and Determination

This enthusiasm and determination to protect the islands from undergoing a fate similar to that of their motherland was not confined to the Netherlanders. Here the Government reaped the regard of its long-standing policy by which it has sought to amalgamate culturally both white and native elements into a united and loyal nation. In the Indies all Eurasians are regarded as Dutch, even if they only have the faintest trace of white blood in them. Their numbers are large and so they form a valuable connecting link with the vast masses of Javanese natives.

The latter are quite unlike the lazy Malays who in Malaya could never have attuned themselves to taking part in the commercial development of their country, and for whose difficult problem the fatherly British Government has provided the kindest possible solution. It has simply left them to enjoy secluded village life on their own inalienable holdings.

Such an idyllic existence would never have suited the active Javanese, even if their rapidly increasing numbers had allowed them to take life so easily. Already highly civilized before the Dutch colonists arrived, they adapted themselves to town as well as agricultural life and have been quick to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered them.

In this the example set by the Netherlanders has been a great help for, since they do not go in for games very much, they have plenty of time to devote to reading. This indeed is their chief relaxation and the innumerable excellent bookstores that meet the eyes of the visitor to such towns as Batavia and Bandoeng are among the most striking differences between Dutch towns and cities elsewhere in the Orient.

Again, though one may smile at the Netherlander's fondness for rijstafel—an elaborately concocted dish including rice—if one has seen something of the lavish standard of British life in Malaya, one may well be surprised at the frugal comfort of Java. There one will see Dutch family parties sitting quietly through a long tropic evening on the club terrace, listening to good music. It is frugality, too, that, as in Holland, retained bicycles as the most popular mode of transportation, even in peacetime and in a land where oil and rubber shortage could scarcely have been visualized as the remotest possibility. Moreover, the Dutch show their love for their adopted country by making their permanent homes there.

While education and comparative wealth early produced a desire on the part of the Javanese for self-government, this has now given way to an appreciation of the common danger and the realization that the Japanese peril threatens to undo all the benefit that the Javanese have derived from their long association with the Netherlands.

With such large reserves of man power, and confident of the loyalty of the masses, the Government wisely decided to expand the native army and to place the latest weapons in their hands, in view of the intensified threat from Japan. Last year the annual review of the forces, which is always held at Batavia on Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, was on such a scale that the field was not large enough to accommodate it and a new site had to be found outside the city.

This growth of the armed forces naturally entailed an expensive defense programme, and the Indies were in a particularly favorable position for obtaining the necessary equipment from America. They produced just the raw materials which America needed and their enormous wealth enabled them to purchase whatever could be spared for them. Moreover, since their mother country was already beyond help, they had only to concern themselves with their own safety.

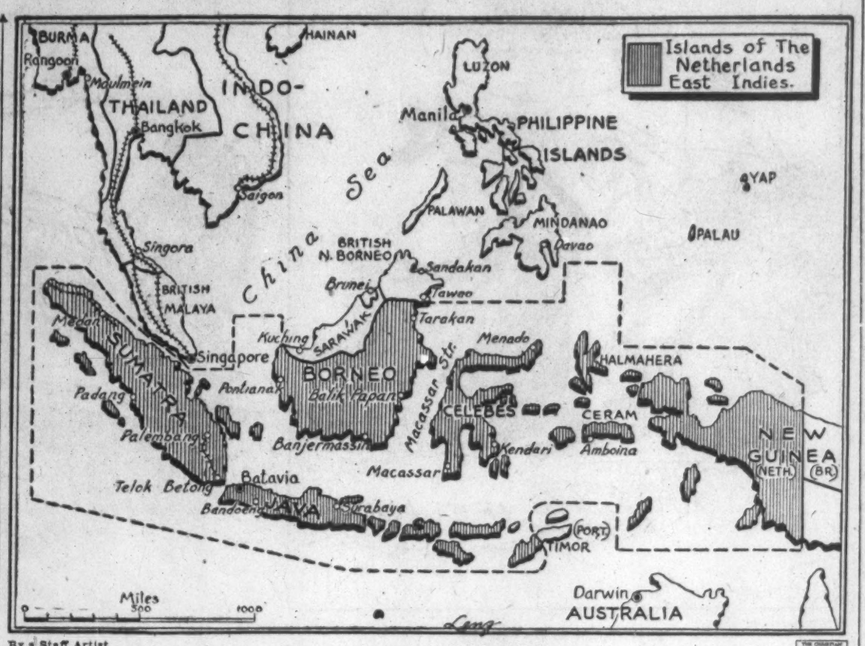
Thus they were in a much better position than was Malaya which, though also producing the tin and rubber of which America had need, sold these to the United States for dollar exchange which was required for the purchase of supplies needed for the defense of the British Empire as a whole.

Further, the Government and residents of Malaya felt themselves under the patriotic duty of contributing very generously to British war funds.

In this way the Dutch have been able to take advantage of the time that was vouchsafed to them to implement their defense plans and divert the immense wealth of Java to local ends. They also have the backing of a populous, highly organized state, which again is in marked contrast to so much of Malaya, the northern states of which, it is not generally known, were roadless jungle under Siamese domination as recently as 1909.

A strengthened air force and the reinforcement of the small but efficient Indies navy should do much to stave off the insidious pincers approach of the Japanese through Sumatra and the northeastern islands, while the numerous fleet of small merchant ships, now on a war footing, coupled with the island's relatively favorable geographical position, should keep open communications with Australia.

Admittedly Java's chief commercial cities are on the vulnerable north coast, but even should the enemy destroy these or obtain footholds in the coastal districts, there is every reason to hope that the Bandoeng plateau will remain as an impregnable stronghold until such time as a grand scale Allied offensive will roll back the Japanese.



By a Staff Artist

Java's Strategic Position

The position of Java in relation to the rest of the Dutch East Indies islands has proved it to be a natural site for the capital and naval headquarters of the colony. Java is today the headquarters of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of the forces of the United Nations in the Southwestern Pacific.

Goebbels' Tale of Reich Discord Believed Trick to Dupe Allies

By Kirke Simpson
Wide World War Analyst

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels' statement Feb. 6 admitting discontent inside Germany over the Russian war and food and fuel shortages, is not necessarily to be taken at its face value. There may well be motives behind the statement which are not immediately apparent. The aim may be to stir public sentiment in the Allied camp for a negotiated peace or to pave the way for the next Nazi offensive blow.

Any development that impeded prompt execution of the United Nations' all-out war program would be grist for Hitler's mill. Dr. Goebbels' hints of wobbling German morale would be dangerous if they led to public apathy over the war effort in the Allied camp due to a feeling that Germany was breaking up internally.

There are elements in the Goebbels' article, including its ingeniously veiled peace-feeler, to catch attention. As a whole, it is nicely shaped to induce a degree of credence in well-informed Allied circles that there is some winter war ferment in Germany.

Only Two Possibilities

Americans of long residence in Germany who returned only recently have told that they saw only two possibilities that could induce any significant antiwar or anti-Nazi outbreak—military defeats and near famine food conditions.

The same informants doubted, however, that the iron-handed Nazi control of the home front could be broken through even if those two prime requisites were present to arouse the German people to revolt against Hitlerism.

Nevertheless, both the Russian situation and the food shortage, confirmed in some degree from other sources, are woven into his picture by Dr. Goebbels. It tends to make his outline sound more plausible to some Allied ears as indicating that there is serious unrest in Germany.

Hitler had met defeat even before the great retreat in Russia. He lost the Battle of Britain. That was quickly covered by his ruthless Balkan campaign. It took German public attention somewhat off the fact that England still survived, neither bombed nor starved into submission.

Russian Crusade Next

Before that effect wore off, the great Russian "crusade" was on. Its initial victories tended to restore German public confidence in the invincibility of Nazi armies and induced forgetfulness of the Luftwaffe-submarine failure to crush Britain.

Japan's plunge into the war was timed to minimize the effect on Germans of American war participation and the retreat in Russia. Japanese successes in the Pacific were trumpeted by Berlin for weeks to conceal or belittle German reverses in Russia.

What Hitler now needs urgently is a new attack front to take German minds off his ill-fated 1941 campaign in Russia.

Mr. Goebbels asked if the German public were polled on peace or war what it's answer would be.

"The answer would be unanimous: peace," he answered himself.

But if the question put was fight or give in, he adds, it would be as unanimously—fight.

That is an obvious attempt to stir up sentiment among the Allied peoples for a negotiated peace—sentiment which might slow Allied war preparations.

New Soviet Gains Reported

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (AP)—Russian soldiers have driven the Germans out of two important localities and destroyed several Nazi firing positions and defense works in recent fighting, the Russians reported today.

On one undesignated sector of the front, the midday communiqué said, "Our troops drove the enemy out of two important localities and annihilated 600 Germans."

One Soviet artillery unit pushed forward with the infantry during the past two weeks in one area and destroyed several German firing positions and defense works.

One tank unit on the Western Front, the area before Moscow, destroyed a German firing position and wiped out 300 men and officers, it was said.

The midnight communiqué, for the fourth day, noted destruction of German planes on the Moscow approaches. The communiqué listed seven more shot down, bringing the four-day total to 32.

The Russians are fighting to extend three salients. One in the northwest threatens Velikie Luki, 85 miles from the old Latvian border. The second is the Kirov spearhead below Vyazma some 90 miles from Smolensk, and the third is the Lozovaya drive between Kharkov and Stalino toward Dneiperopetrovsk.

[The German High Command said today that strong units of two Russian divisions fighting in the severe cold of the central front had been encircled and annihilated by German units. The Germans claimed that 18,000 Russian soldiers had been killed in fighting during the last two weeks.]

Canada Eases Army Rule

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 7 (CP)—The Government has decided to permit men who came here from Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, or Czechoslovakia and now are naturalized Canadians, to join forces being raised in Canada by recognized governments of their native lands.

This marks a change in policy. In the past the Government has refused to allow naturalized men to be enlisted in foreign forces recruited here, in the belief that service in such a force would interfere with their assimilation as Canadians when they returned after the war. It was preferred to have the men join the Canadian Army.

Canadian authorities now feel this consideration outweighed by the good will which might be developed by having these Canadians associated with men of their native land in the war, men who doubtless will play an important part eventually in the Governments of allied countries now overrun by the Nazis.

Men of dual nationalities, Canadian and their native land, will also be permitted to join foreign forces recruited in Canada.

Nationals principally affected are Canadians born in Poland. Many of them have expressed desire to join Polish formations in Canada. Some of them are more than 45 years old—maximum age in the Canadian Army—but can get into the Polish Army in administrative posts up to 55 years.

The new policy does not extend to Free French because the Free French ruling body is not recognized as a government. Any naturalized Canadian from France wishing to enlist would have to join Canada's army.

West Point Gets Painting Of Capt. Colin Kelly

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—A painting of the late Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., commander of the bomber which sank the Japanese battleship Haruna, will hang in the halls of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The painting, by Bernhard Godwin, who donated his time and equipment "as one citizen's gesture of appreciation to an American hero," has been approved by the flier's widow.

Canadian Wheat Farmers Plead for Price Parity

By Bruce Hutchison
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 7—The wheat farmer of the Canadian prairies, one of the world's last rugged individualists, feels convinced that he cannot survive against the world-wide drive toward state regulation and state guarantee. His wheat economy, the very cornerstone of Canada's whole economic system, is threatened with ruin without more government help for the present emergency or without a freely-trading world in the future.

The Canadian Government, which has long understood this situation in theory, recently has learned about it from the farmers' delegates, 400 of them, in terms of human want.

The farmers came to Ottawa on the proceeds of a collection conducted throughout Saskatchewan, the nickels and dimes of their neighbors, the average contribution being about 24 cents. They brought with them a petition asking for "parity."

Parity to the Canadian wheat farmer means a price for a bushel of wheat sufficient to buy the same amount of goods that a bushel would buy in the normal days before the great depression. At the moment such a price would be about $1.40 a bushel, whereas the Government up to now has guaranteed the farmer only 70 cents a bushel, with certain allowances to encourage smaller wheat acreage.

Shrinkage in Markets

The Government at this writing is planning to give the farmers of the wheat belt additional aid, but it will be an emergency policy at best. The great basic problem of Canada's wheat industry remains unsolved and presumably cannot be solved without the return of the world market.

Three simple figures will illustrate it: During the years from 1926 to 1929 the yearly cash income of the prairie farm industry averaged $530,000,000. By 1932 it had dropped to $161,000,000, and in the year ending next July, with Government subsidies, it will amount to $338,000,000.

The farmer endured with extraordinary patience a disaster which a Royal Commission called the largest ever suffered by a people anywhere in times of peace. But now a new factor has entered the farmer's calculations and must vitally affect the Government's policy.

Canada has placed a floor under the wages of the city worker as part of its price-freezing program. The city worker is assured of the highest wage he received before last autumn or, if that is higher, his average wage between 1926 and 1929. But the farmer's wage, his purchasing power per bushel of wheat, is about half that of 1926-29.

Discrimination Shown

In such terms the discrimination in Government policy between the city worker and the farmer is obvious. Canadian agriculture, in its considered representations to the Government, asks that this discrimination be ended, or at least reduced. But the problem is more complicated than that by reason of the war.

The war has closed the prairie farmer's market, but it has created new markets for the mixed farmer of the east, the great war market of Britain.

The producer of dairy products, beef, eggs and hogs has no trouble selling all he can produce. Canada's problem, in fact, is to produce enough to fulfill its commitments to Britain. And the mixed farmer is guaranteed a sufficient price by Government subsidy, where necessary, to encourage a maximum production.

The wheat farmer, who once dominated Canadian agriculture, suffers discrimination in favor of the mixed farmer, and the wheat farmer in many parts of the prairies cannot turn to mixed farming on his semi-arid soil.

The problem for Canada, however, is larger even than that. Canada sees emerging in agriculture now a thing new to this country. It is the principle of state regulation which must follow state subsidy. For years Canada has watched agriculture in the dictator countries become an instrument of the State and in the United States become an industry inextricably bound up with Government regulation.

Emergence of Regulation

Firmly Canada has refused to accept this principle. The individualism of the Canadian farmer has been perhaps the most rugged in the world and it has colored all the political processes of this nation.

But now the farmer asks himself, and the Government asks itself, whether this old individualism is permanently doomed.

Certainly it has disappeared for the war period, along with the free play of competition, of prices and wages, in industry. But—and this is the great question raised by the present uprising of the prairie farmers—will the end of the war bring an end to the State's present intervention in every branch of agriculture? Or can Canada, almost unconsciously, moved into the other method represented by the AAA in in the United States?

The farmers who swarmed into Ottawa sensed this question. Bluntly they warned the Government that while a hungry world might need all they could produce immediately after the war, another depression might well occur a little later on, as depressions have followed all great wars. Against that condition is the long-term problem, in which they seek protection in the form of long-term price gurantees.

The answer of the Mackenzie King Government, the answer lying at the base of its entire economic thinking, is that the long-term solution can come only through world trade and wide-open markets. But as the Government faced the farmers it was building up in Canada, through the huge industries of the war, a vested interest in the opposite principle, the principle of protection. Because it must, it was altering the whole balance between agriculture and industry and industrializing almost overnight a nation once predominantly agricultural. In the process it was creating huge new farm problems for the future.

War Speeds Campaign To Ban Needless Noise

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7 (AP)—A nation-wide campaign to reduce needless noise as a wartime weapon was mapped yesterday by the National Noise Abatement Council.

The Council's Board of Directors at a meeting said the drive will continue for the duration of the war and will be climaxed this year by National Noise Abatement Week, May 31 to June 6. Plaques will be awarded to cities doing the most to lessen noises.

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Quislings in the Philippines: Here Is the Inside Story

Continued from Page 1

Vibora ("Viper"), to help organize a "new order" in the Islands. If true, this was indeed a smart move on the part of the Japanese, for Ricarte is a legendary Filipino patriot. General Ricarte never surrendered to the Americans. He fled to Japan and vowed never to return to his native land until American rule was ended.

During his voluntary exile in Japan he constantly criticized his former generalissimo, Emilio Aguinaldo, for taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The Tokyo broadcast also reported that when Ricarte re-entered Manila the two Philippine Insurrection leaders again met.

For 40-odd years many an American-bound Filipino made it a point to visit Ricarte in Tokyo, where he taught Spanish and a number of Philippine dialects to young Japanese. Many of his pupils, presumably, are in the Philippines today. The propaganda leaflets which the Japanese dropped on population centers reportedly have been written in excellent Ilocano, Tagalog or Bicol.

* * *

The nearest this small, swarthy, anti-American Filipino, who is still slim and straight, ever got to stepping on American soil during his exile happened some years ago when an earthquake razed Tokyo. He then took shelter on a United States warship off Yokohama.

The Japanese probably could make a Pu Yi or Quisling of the self-styled "Viper," but they most likely would prefer someone more familiar with the modern Philippines, which is much different from the country which Ricarte left early in the twentieth century.

General Aguinaldo has been loyal to the United States since his capture by Col. Frederick Funston. Despite the fact that he had long been politically eclipsed by Manuel Quezon, a former major in his revolutionary army, Aguinaldo is still an influential figure in Philippine national life. When President Quezon occasionally treated him shabbily, like taking away his 10,000-peso annual pension, the people, especially the articulate, potent Veterans of the Philippine Revolution, always could be found on the elderly general's side. Although Quezon roundly defeated Aguinaldo in the first Commonwealth presidential elections of 1935, the people always loyally supported him in his oft-exercised right to criticize dictatorial Quezon's administration.

Aguinaldo is no stranger to Japanese leaders. When he fought the Americans, the Filipino generalissimo was supplied with arms and instructors by Mitsuro Toyama, head of Japan's Black Dragon Society.

Also, when the First Philippine Commission, headed by Cornell University's Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, were on their way to the Islands in 1899, they were informed at Yokohama by the United States Legation that Aguinaldo and other Filipino revolutionary leaders had been in frequent communication since 1894 with Marquis Ito, framer of the Japanese constitution, who subsequently was assassinated by a Korean; that the Filipinos had been looking to Ito for advice and support, and that Ito had offered his services to mediate between Filipinos and Americans. One of Aguinaldo's generals other than Ricarte was also in constant consultation with the Japanese consul in Manila.

A little over two years ago Aguinaldo, at a banquet of the American Veterans of the Spanish American War, warned that the recent abrogation of the American-Japanese treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce, signed in 1911, would become a cause of conflict between the two powers and that the Philippines would be the victim. He also predicted that the Philippines could not be successfully defended. However, he believed that after the Islands had been conquered by the invaders, the United States could reconquer them, but he doubted that the United States would be willing to sacrifice the lives of thousands of young Americans and the expenditures of billions of dollars on such a venture.

Although Aguinaldo faithfully kept his oath of allegiance to the United States, he always looked forward to the coming of Philippine independence. On another occasion he asked the American veterans, who were rather fond of him and enjoyed having him at their reunion, to excuse him for speaking in Spanish inasmuch as he had never tried to learn English because of his expectation that the Americans would leave the Philippines momentarily.

Aginaldo, at 72, is still vigorous, lean and straight. His bristly hair is now white, but he still wears the Prussian military haircut, with which newspaper readers of four decades ago became familiar.

When President Quezon and his staff evacuated besieged Manila for a place of safety three days before the Japanese entered the city, he left behind a four-man emergency cabinet to run the Commonwealth government. In charge of this condensed cabinet as Prime Minister, a title heretofore foreign to the Philippines, Quezon named his secretary and friend Jorge B. Vargas. The Japanese made Vargas mayor of Manila.

Vargas once did the Japanese a good turn. In 1934 Japan was confronted with losing face because a number of Far Eastern countries, led by China, refused to recognize Manchukuo as a distinct country at the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Manila. The Philippine vote could both save Japan's face and admit Manchukuo. Vargas, then head of the Philippine Amateur Association, recognized the Japanese vassal after the Japanese Consul General in Manila had warned the Philippines, with its independence on the way, not to antagonize Japanese feeling.

Short, plump, tennis-playing, 51-year-old Vargas is a lawyer and longtime bureaucrat. In 1935 Quezon made him his private secretary, with membership in his executive cabinet without portfolio. When Quezon left the Philippines for the United States in 1937, Vargas took charge of the Commonwealth instead of Vice President Sergio Osmena.

Another member of Quezon's cabinet who has been mentioned among those co-operating with the Japanese is Secretary of Public Instructor Jorge Bocobo, who was educated in the United States. Bocobo was formerly the law school dean and the president of the University of the Philippines. He has been long known for his friendly attitude toward the Japanese.

The Japanese found other friends to welcome them to the Philippines. There was Pio Duran, the most colorful politico in Bicolandia, the southern Luzon region. As attorney for Japanese interests, this smart, handsome, 41-year-old Filipino had been the most articulate Japanophile in the Philippines. A one-time university professor, he wrote a much-discussed book, "Japanese Friendship—a Prerequisite to National Security."

Duran had long been urging the Filipinos to shed their "Occidental veneer," and co-operate with Japan's program for a new Asiatic order. Some years ago he and some other Filipinos sent a deputation to Tokyo to present to the Emperor a petition begging the Son of Heaven to annex the Philippines when the Americans move out.

As an independent candidate bucking the well-oiled political machine of President Quezon, Duran, in 1940, ran for a seat in the National Assembly. He was beaten, although he reputedly spent $30,000 on his campaign. Last November he ran again unsuccessfully. Both times his pro-Japanism was made an issue. Following each defeat he predicted that subsequent events would vindicate him.

A more rabid but less skillful Japanophile than Duran is Benigno Ramos, a stocky, fortyish, eloquent Tagalog, who for many years was suspected of organizing a fifth column in the Philippines. In 1934, after he had formed a potent political party of malcontents in and around Manila, called Sakdalistas, Ramos fled to Japan.

Under the protection of the then powerful Seiyukai Party, and under the tutorship of Mitsuro Toyoma, guiding genius of the Black Dragonites, Ramos continued his anti-American activities, charging that Quezon and other Filipino officials were mere American tools who should be thrown out of office by the liberty-loving Filipinos. From Tokyo he directed the revolt of May 1, 1935, most serious uprising during the entire American civil regime in the Philippines.

In 1938 Ramos returned to Manila full of praise for President Quezon as the doughty leader of the Philippine independence movement and was ostentatiously welcomed as leader of the Ganap Party, successor to the discredited, disbanded Sakdalista Party. Finding that the government had no charges against him, the emboldened radical soon ran true to form, flaunting his Japanese connections under the noses of the pro-American politicos.

Late in 1939, at the official reception of newly-arrived High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, Ramos and his followers stole the show with a huge, noisy counter demonstration. Mercurial President Quezon hit the ceiling, but he did nothing to Ramos until he had learned some months later that an American photographer was planning to include the Ganap leader, as well as the Commonwealth President, in a film short on the Philippines. Ramos was immediately arrested on charges of swindling the people.

He had been collecting money from his gullible countrymen for having their photographs taken, and filed away until turned over to the Japanese at the time of their expected invasion. Those having photographs in Ramos' file would be regarded as Japan's friends and would be spared from harm of any kind, it was said.

When the Japanese invaders first landed on Philippine soil, Ramos was still in Bilibid Prison. However, his Ganap followers were discovered engaging in fifth column activities of all kinds. The military authorities promptly rounded up all the Ganapers that could be found.

Either Duran or Ramos would make a good Quisling, but presumably the Japanese would rather have somebody older, more experienced and with greater prestige to serve as a puppet president.

They might be expected to approach first General Aguinaldo, with Sergio Osmena, the Commonwealth No. 2 official, an alternate.

Tall, almond-eyed, 63-year-old Osmena was not among those mentioned in the first official Tokyo broadcasts about the projected vassal government in Manila. But he was presumed to be in Manila when the Japanese moved into the city because he was a member of the Quezon-named emergency cabinet headed by Vargas.

While in recent years Quezon blew hot and cold on Philippine independence, Osmena remained firm in the conviction that the Filipinos should be freed from the United States, as scheduled, in 1946. Although a steadfast independentist, Osmena remained loyal to the United States.

Calm and well-mannered, Osmena also enjoys a reputation for making adjustments. Whenever confronted with a political crisis, the Filipinos turned to him to work out a compromise. Today the Filipinos may turn to him again to come out with a pattern for living with the Japanese.

Unavailable to the Japanese is the man they would like to capture more than any other Filipino—Manuel Luis Quezon y Molina, the politically-agile, unpredictable Commonwealth President. The Japanese want him because he epitomizes the Filipinos' resistance against the invasion. They realize that so long as this hero of the Filipinos is free to urge his countrymen to fight on, Japanese subjugation of the Islands is far from complete. The United States military authorities have long since realized that too, so they were much pleased to stow him in a safe place.

Quezon, as the leader of a prospective independent Far Eastern country, has been friendly to the Japanese—too friendly to suit many of his countrymen and the Manila Americans. However, shortly before the fall of Manila, Quezon reported to the American people bitterly that Japanese propaganda flooding the Philippines had been seeking to convince the Filipinos that the war in their country was between Japan and the United States only, and that the Japanese had been attempting to induce the Filipinos through many devious ways to believe that Japan's purpose was to liberate the Philippines and not to dominate it.

"The object of the enemy evidently is to weaken the loyalty of the Filipinos to the United States," said Quezon. "Our will to resist the aggression of the enemy is unshakable. We are fully determined to defend this distant outpost of liberty and democracy to the last drop of our blood."

It is interesting to note that with the Commonwealth leader recommitted publicly to stick by the United States to the end, the Japanese continue to place former close friends and aides of his in key positions in the vassal government being set up. What lies behind this scheme is not so apparent just now as what lies behind the other noteworthy fact that the Filipino leaders reportedly collaborating with the Japanese are all dark-skinned—Malayan or Malayan-Asiatic. None is light-skinned like Quezon, who is partly Spanish. Obviously the Japanese want a Philippine accent to their slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News

They Ought to Be Friends

Page, Louisville Courier-Journal

Look What She Hatched!

Lawyers Are Urged To Defend Liberties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Members of the legal profession should take the lead in the wartime responsibility of preserving America's customs and its civil liberties, in the opinion of Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General.

Speaking at the Brooklyn Bar Association's annual dinner here Feb. 5, Mr. Biddle said lawyers, who in America have largely dominated the legislatures and manned the executive offices of the Government, should accept and exercise national leadership in the war.

Simultaneously the Attorney General pledged that he would deal with any attempt at "vigilantism" in relation to the 1,100,000 enemy alens in the United States, remarking that there were many loyal person in this group, some of whom had sons in the Army and Navy. Lawyers can assist in maintaining sanity in this respect, he held.

Congress Pension Splurge Brings Protests by Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Congress is hearing from the public about the pension that it just voted itself.

There is still an outside chance that Congress may think better of its self-bestowed pension in view of public ridicule.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, is leading a fight to remove the pension, and there is a similar movement in the House. However, most observers don't think it will get very far.

Not only has Congress been generous in voting itself a pension, but it has spread its beneficiaries over a variety of other groups in recent legislation. Bills for more pensions are under way.

Catching the prevailing mood of Congress, the Townsend Plan Clubs are citing the pensions as an argument for granting everybody a pension over a certain age. They would seek a $200-a-month pension for some 27,000,000 civilians.

Meanwhile Senator Byrd has taken the Civil Service Commission to task for a news release which it issued in the Congressional pension discussion, on the ground that it was "propaganda." Senator Byrd saw Harry B. Mitchell, President of the Commission, yesterday. The Commission statement said that it would be impossible for a member of Congress to buy a $4,100 annuity on payment of a single premium of $1.40. Senator Byrd says that under certain circumstances it would be possible for this to happen, and that Mr. Mitchell had now agreed with him.

The pensions-for-Congressmen bill was passed 19 days ago.

This week the Senate gave final approval to a bill granting pensions amounting to an average of about $750 annually to 2,276 civilians who worked on the Panama Canal 28 years ago, or to their widows. The Civil Service Commission estimated the ultimate cost would be $14,000,000. Opponents demanded why this bill would not be a precedent for pensioning anybody who worked for the Government anywhere. The bill now goes to the House.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, sponsor of the Panama pension said that any man living who worked at least three years on the Canal would receive a pension under the bill equivalent to 40 per cent of his average basic pay during employment. Widows would receive the same pensions if they were married and lived at least one year in the Canal Zone while the project was under construction.

Congress has passed the following other generous bills, or has considered them, recently:

1. The Senate has passed the $1,000,000,000 free insurance plan for war damage, up to a limit of $15,000, including all territories and possessions. The House Banking Committee, however, has eliminated the free provision and requires premiums in its version of the bill.
2. Congressmen have forecast free war risk insurance for the armed forces. This may be extended to cover civilians injured by "enemy action."
3. Killed or injured air wardens or their heirs would be compensated by a provision written by the Senate into the "war powers" bill, passed last week.
4. Free mailing privileges were extended to armed forces for first class mail, in the same "war powers" bill above.
5. Reduced railway rates for the armed forces are proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico. Day coach rate would be one-third cent a mile under the plan.
6. The House in 1941 passed a pension bill, now before a Senate committee, providing a maximum of $56 a month for widows, children and dependent parents of World War veterans "without regard to cause of the veterans' death." The cost is estimated at $22,238,000 the first year.
7. The House has also passed another pension bill, likewise now in committee in the Senate, removing the 1933 Economy Act's cut in pensions which World War veterans may collect for "permanent total non-service disability." The bill, if enacted, would increase the monthly rate from $30 to $40. It would also establish pensions of $40 a month for all World War veterans automatically when they reach 65 if their income does not exceed $1,000 a year for single men or $2,500 for married men.

Dr. Koussevitzky Returns

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky returned to Symphony Hall yesterday for the fifteenth Friday afternoon concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Audience and orchestra rose in welcome to him, and when the Brahms Second Symphony had brought the program to a close there was an ovation, with "bravos" and cheers. The other numbers were Handel's Concerto Grosso in B minor, No. 12, for string orchestra, and the Fifth Symphony of Sibelius, in E flat.

Sibelius, ordinarily one of the stand-bys of the repertory, has been rather neglected this season. In fact, this is the first time his uame has appeared on a symphony program. Was this because of political developments? Possibly; did not Mr. Sherwood finally withdraw "There Shall Be No Night"? And does the restoration of Sibelius mean that Dr. Koussevitzky believes Finland will soon be free of its unholy alliance? Or merely that he regards Sibelius as a natural companion to Handel and Brahms?

However that may be, the conductor secured a stirring performance of the Symphony in E flat. As I listened to it, I wondered how long the Finnish master will remain in his present high standing with English and American symphonic conductors and public. Have we perhaps been overwhelmed by the impact of his music, which depends so much upon its emotional tension and its frequent crescendos? Clearly there is a good deal of Wagner and of Tchaikovsky in Sibelius; it may be argued in fact that in Sibelius you find the essence of the Tchaikovskyan and the Wagnerian styles. How long, then, will Wagner and Tchaikovsky and Sibelius last, as compared with Bach and Haydn and Mozart? Which is more enduring, emotional tension or aesthetic form?

The Brahms was presented with extraordinary eloquence. Indeed, with the exception of a couple of rough places in the brass, the orchestra played magnificently throughout the afternoon.

Next week the orchestra will be away on its regular visit to New York. The symphony concerts of the following week will honor the seventy-fifth anniversary of the New England Conservatory of Music. Richard Burgin will conduct, and the soloist will be Ernst Lévy, of the Conservatory faculty, and formerly of Switzerland. He will be piano soloist in Liszt's "Todtentanz." The program will open with the Ballade for orchestra, "Tam o' Shanter," by the late George W. Chadwick, director of the Conservatory from 1897 to 1931. The final number will be Glière's Symphony No. 3, in B minor, "Ilia Mourometz," which will have its first performance in Boston.

N. E. Coal Buyers Shift From South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Submarine warfare in the Atlantic has "knocked in the head" about 25 per cent of the New England coal sales of Southern operators, W. E. E. Koepler, Secretary of the Pocahontas Operators' Association, said this week.

Mr. Koepler said that for approximately one month buyers in New England have been purchasing coal from Pennsylvania operations because coal cannot safely be shipped by collier from Lambert's Point, Norfolk, Va., to Northern ports.

Possibly the only solution to the problem is that of convoying shipments, Mr. Koepler stated, and added that efforts were being made to induce the Government to provide such protection.

Something Different: Sailors Laud Soldiers

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Soldiers traditionally get little praise from sailors, so the Army is proud to learn that Lieut. Charles W. Masemore and 10 soldiers of his seagoing guard won this accolade from Capt. James McAvoy, skipper of a ship back from a long voyage:

"I feel it my duty to report on a shipmate with them."

Captain McAvoy's report, praising the Army men's performance while on duty on his ship was received last night by Brig. Gen. Fred Gilbreath, commander of the port of embarkation here.

Captain McAvoy wrote:

"I feel it my duty to report on the conduct and performance of duty by this armed guard under trying conditions complicated by frequent rainstorms. The guard performed duty in an efficient, cheerful, and uncomplaining gentlemanly manner."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur— "My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert— "The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street— "The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall— Concert by Polyna Stoska, soprano. 3:30.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music— Second concert in the Sunday evening series by the Boston String Quartet. 8:30.

Hotel Vendome— One hundred and sixth concert by the Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Concert by the Harvard Glee Club, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Fenway— "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts— "Girl from Leningrad." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:18.

Keith Memorial— "March of Time." 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 9:15. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:45, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 12:10, 4, 7:45.

Kenmore— "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2:30, 5:20, 8:05. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20.

Metropolitan— "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Modern— "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:10 a. m., 3:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Paramount— "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Cobina Wright, Jr. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston— "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 10:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8:05, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 4:35, 7:55, 9:10.

Scollay— "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 5:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "Travelogue of Hawaii," "Training for the U. S. Tank Corps at Fort Knox, Kentucky," "Pete Smith Quiz Reel," "The New York Police Dept.," "Johnny Long and Orchestra," Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens. 11:15 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:40, 5:25, 8:25.

Telepix— "Orson Welles' 'Tanks,'" "Dutch Guiana," "Pete Smith Quiz," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

Uptown— "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8. "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1, 5:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia— "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:05, 4:10, 7:55. "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 9:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. Continuous 1:15-11. **Allston:** "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "North Sea Patrol," 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Joan Perry. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields and Gloria Jean. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:50, 5, 8:10. **Brookline Village:** "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:50, 5:10, 8:05. **Circle:** "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez and Leon Erroll. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. Continuous 1-11. **Harvard:** "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8. **University:** "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Road Agent," Leo Carrillo, Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:26, 5:57, 9:32. "The Night of January 16th," Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 12, 4:11, 8:06. **Codman Square:** "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Small Town Deb." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:33, 6:33, 9:33. "Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 2:17, 5:17, 8:17. **Park:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:48, 5:54, 9. "Target for Tonight." 1:57, 5:03, 8:06. **Hyde Park:** "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. "Wyoming Wildcat." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:45, 8:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 3:55, 7:25, 10:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:40, 5:22, 9:04. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4:02, 7:44. **Maplewood:** "Don Winslow of the Navy," 2:05, 5:13, 8:10. "Riders of the Purple Sage," G. Montgomery. 2:25, 5:33, 8:30. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 3:33, 6:41, 9:38. **Mystic:** "Pastor Hall." 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Orpheum: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "I Wake Up Screaming," Bette Grable and Victor Mature. 1:45. Continuous 7-11. **Strand:** "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. "The Night of Jan. 16." Continuous from 12 noon.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 8. **Medford:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:20, 5, 8:30. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 3:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:45, 9:30. "International Lady," George Brent. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March, Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Jane Wyman. 2:05, 6:35, 9:30. "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Dean Jagger. 3:30, 8:03.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Week End or Three," Dennis O'Keefe. "The Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Dumbo." "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 2 and 8. **Boulevard:** "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley, "Miracle Kid," Tom Neal. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Texas," William Holden. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Strand:** "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Date with the Falcon," Wendy Barrie and George Sanders. 2:09, 7:54. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. Continuous from 1:30.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Mr. Celebrity." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:43, 8:02. "40,000 Horsemen," G. Taylor and Betty Bryant. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Busches of Manhattan

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Six of the Philharmonic-Symphony's 10 conductors in its Centenary season—Messrs. Stokowski, Walter, Barbirolli, Rodzinski, Mitropoulos, and Busch—have had their innings. The four others—Koussevitzky, Damrosch, Goossens, and Toscanini—in due time will have theirs. Because of the postponement until Feb. 19 of Serge Koussevitsky's first appearance with the New York orchestra, Fritz Busch is taking on an extra week. Meanwhile Walter Damrosch has kept in fettle by celebrating his eightieth birthday. In the conductorial harness since he was 19 years old, he has lost none of his early enthusiasm for Berlioz, to whose music his two programs with the Philharmonic will be devoted. Dr. Damrosch's fourth opera, recently completed and ready for staging by the New Opera Company in the autumn, deals not with the romantic past but with contemporary big-city life. The libretto is by his daughter Gretchen.

Just now is open season for the punsters, because of the plurality of the Busches. Some sort of family reunion is at hand, with others besides Fritz, the conductor, and Adolph, the violinist, arriving to represent the musical profession. But the appearance of those two at a recent symphony concert was sufficient to cause otherwise inoffensive and presumably sane subscribers to say that they were lost in the busches or that, so far as Max Reger's Violin Concerto was concerned, there had been too much beating about the busch—meaning Adolph in this case, since it was Fritz as conductor who had to do the beating with his baton while Adolph attended to the solo part. Together, the brothers had the distinction of introducing to New York a work which was composed some 35 years ago but which seems never to have had a real success anywhere.

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As edited and curtailed by Adolph, the playing time of the Reger Concerto was reduced from 65 minutes to less than 50. A faint aroma of Brahms hovered about the Largo con gran espressione, which intervened between two very long and prodigiously elaborated allegros. This movement communicated something of mood, but its cantilena refused to spark. Symphonic in style, like the Violin Concerto of Brahms, Reger's does not spare the soloist. If he is not invited to shine in fiddlistic bravura, he is beset with thorny passages more difficult than showy. The scoring is very heavy and full. Thanks to Mr. Busch's emendations it does not overwhelm the solo line, but that solo line is made up of some pretty second-rate melodic ideas. The Busches gave the concerto a devoted performance and Adolph brought to bear all that is best in his tonal and technical equipment. His was a remarkably good presentation of an indifferently dull concerto.

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Among his other contributions to the passing show of music, Bruno Walter, who immediately preceded Mr. Busch as guest leader of the Philharmonic-Symphony, brought back to currency Mahler's Second, the so-called "Resurrection" Symphony, which requires the collaboration of two soloists and a large chorus. Mr. Walter was fortunate in having at his command the Westminster Choir. The soloists, Nadine Conner, soprano, and Monza Paulee, mezzo, both had sung under his baton in the revival of Mozart's "Magic Flute" at the Metropolitan, and they met his requirements prettily. Orchestra and chorus were united in an ensemble of stirring quality and Mr. Walter gave a superb accounting of a task that he plainly undertook with evangelical zeal.

Partly because of the vast apparatus required—though some extreme Mahlerites are inclined to put the blame upon what they have charged is "a united front" of the critics against poor Mahler—performances of the "Resurrection" Symphony have not been many in New York. Mahler, himself, conducted it for the first time in Manhattan in 1908, Willem Mengelberg in 1925, Mr. Walter in 1933, and Otto Klemperer in 1935. Heard thus infrequently there is always something of the unusual about its virtuoso effects. But the old charge of banality in the basic material has never been lived down, with the result that there is still a Mahler controversy. The Second Symphony is as representative as any of the Mahler series in the disagreements it promotes when performed.

Earlier in the season, Mr. Mitropoulos revived the Fourth, with Miss Pauly enrolled as soloist to sing the songs from "Das Knabenwunderhorn." For the writer of these lines, it is the vocal movements of these symphonies that are most consistent and eloquent. That of the Second, with the contralto solo, "Primal Light," might alone have justified Mahler's fame as a composer—and more particularly if it had stood alone. The choral finale of this work does not fail to create something of stir. For that matter, neither does much of anything else; but only occasionally, as in the terrific lament that forms part of the otherwise inflated and bombastic orchestral introduction to the Klopstockian conclusion is there an elementary emotional power. Some of us will continue to prefer among Mahler's large-scale compositions "Das Lied von der Erde" and the inexplicably neglected "Kindertotenlieder."

Unity for Artists

By Jan Gordon

London

Fifty years ago the Royal Academy had things all its own way, Sir Alma Tadema's paintings of marble-ized and sentimentalized Rome were being bought for many thousand pounds before they were finished. John and Sickert were struggling in oblivion, and Steer was being kept going with a teacher's job. Today we have a modernist director of the National Gallery, another modernist director at the Tate, and an artists' war committee at the Ministry of Information that is certainly unacademic. But this switch over has not been accomplished without grave damage to public confidence. In the struggle the public's former simple trust in the value and its sense of the meaning of art has almost wholly disappeared.

Actually, now, for artists the fight is over. We have, or should have, come to the realization that there is no one way of art; the value of the art depends on the artist. Picasso, despite his many moods and styles, is always Picasso, while a second-rate artist, whether academic, cubist, abstractionist, or surrealist, remains a second-rate artist. What the artist now has to do is to restore confidence to the public, to affirm that art is art despite its various manifestations. He should make the public understand that it has a right to like different sorts of art with all sorts of flavors. He should imitate a pastry cook showing his cakes. Fancy how absurd things would seem if the world of bakers were torn by the controversies of the macaroonists or the cream-puffists.

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And so I, for one, am sorry that the United Artists' exhibition at the Royal Academy is not a true success. The original suggestion was made by Dr. D. S. McColl, followed by myself. We wanted the Royal Academy to be used in the winter for a grand full-dress review of the year's art, without prejudice to school or manner. To this in 1940 the Academy added the suggestion of charity, half the proceeds to be divided between the Red Cross and the artists' General Benevolent Fund. And, in fact, the first exhibition, in 1940, did realize something over £2,000 to be divided. But, alas, the organizers, who were, of course, predominantly from Academic circles, did not realize that the only way to keep such a show annually effective would be to keep it as controversial as possible. Instead of playing publicity with as interesting juxtapositions as they could, they segregated most of the important independents into the last two galleries, and even then played further mischief with implied criticisms by hanging.

The show was not held last year, owing to enemy action, but now, on a resumption of the scheme, a large number of the independents have refused to "play ball" on such terms. But not only that. Successful artists are regrettably lax at remembering dates, though ready enough if somebody will jog them. But nobody made it his business to give the jog. In consequence over a third of the more important members of the Academy itself are absent.

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The result is that, truncated at both ends, the exhibition is only just a little different from the normal Academy, a little worse in spots, a bit brighter in others, and it includes a few pieces that might have got themselves chucked from a normal Academy show as being too advanced, such as Meninsky's "Bombed House," John Copley's boldly drawn workmen in "Foundations," Wadsworth's pointillistic "Appendages," Paul Nash's "Silbury Hill," Matthew Smith's "Lady Elizabeth White," or Allinson's school decoration in forcible color, "Oberland Memories."

The lesson of the first exhibition was not learned and even in this truncated show some of the independents who have ridden above prejudice have hardly been treated to the respect their reputations deserve. This naturally must have a bad result both on continued interest and on publicity; poor publicity will have a bad repercussion on sales, and so a project which might have had brilliant results both as education and as charity seems doomed to expire.

Indeed, how can the public be expected to regain confidence? At the National Gallery the latest special exhibition has been a contrast of the typically British painter Sir William Nicholson with the painter Jack B. Yeats, brother of the Irish poet. At the United Artists a visitor looking up Jack B. Yeats in the catalogue there will find two small paintings mercilessly skied. Even if a patriotic Irishman wanted to buy them in the sweet cause of charity he could hardly find out what they represent.

And yet anybody at the National Gallery can see that although Jack B. Yeats now paints his Irish scenes, peasantry, races, and so on, in a violent and ecstatic manner, he knows quite well what he is about. His early work proved him to be in his own line as competent as Sir William Nicholson was in his extremely simplified still-lifes, landscapes, and portraits. In fact, at about 1910 there wasn't much difference between the two ways themselves. Since then both, developing from sober beginnings, gradually raised their color keys until about 1930. After that Nicholson continued slowly to develop along predictable lines, but Yeats plunged almost head-first into an expressionism as fluent as any speech of the Playboy in his Western World.

But a thing for regret is the fact that the lesson of diversity in unity so well shown at the National Gallery could not rather have been more popularly expounded by the 1,500 works now hanging in the United Artists.

Maurice Seymour

Anton Dolin in the title role of "Bluebeard"

Ballet Russe d'Amérique

By Margaret Lloyd

I

The dashing young company known as Ballet Theater, now under management of Sol Hurok making its first national tour, though still good ballet and good theater, is not what it started out to be three seasons ago. Founded in late 1939 and launched at the Center Theater, New York, in January, 1940, it was then an American organization with a large American wing, as well as an English, a Spanish, a Negro, and even a small Polish section. There was little Russian influence and no starring system, despite the presence of Anton Dolin, who received his early training under Russian teachers and danced in the latter days of the Diaghileff Ballet, as the leading English dancer in the cast.

Ballet Theater was then a repertory company, aiming to present a gallery of all that is best in the cosmopolitan and conglomerate art of ballet, from the oldest living inhabitant of the ballet world, "La Fille Mal Gardée," through the classics, to modern experimental forms. With its brilliant array of choreographers, stage designers, and musical composers, as well as its large and lively cast, its establishment as a permanent traveling institution—a strong and vital International Exhibition of the Arts of Ballet—seemed all but assured.

Time and frequent reorganization have changed all that. The second New York (midwinter) season, in a smaller theater, went off with considerably less flourish, and when the third New York season, after a brief Mexican tour, opened in November, 1941, Ballet Theater, wearing an entirely different make-up, presented a much altered appearance. Dolin, with the newly acquired Irina Baronova and Alicia Markova, both straight from Russian ballet, were unequivocally starred. The infiltration of soloists, coryphées and corps from the Russian companies swayed the balance of power to the side of Russian atmosphere, even though a fair-sized quota of Americans in these departments held on.

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By the time the company reached Boston, which had been expectantly awaiting its arrival for two years, Ballet Theater was frankly advertised as "The best in Russian ballet." And in some measure, this was true. For, where other companies had been shabby and down-at-heel, Ballet Theater was fresh and on its toes. The productions were bright and new, without preciosity or artiness, the orchestra was somewhat better than average, and the majority of the dancers were full of zest and skill.

But Ballet Theater cannot be said to have all the best of it, while Danilova still sparkles and Franklin sweeps across other scenes, while Massine maintains his cool poise, and Youskevitch his classical dignity elsewhere, while Toumanova and Eglevsky, and Riabouchinska and Lichine still dance with the other two Russian companies, one of which—the Original Ballet Russe—is no longer under the auspices of Mr. Hurok and the other—the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo—will sever relations with that impresario next fall.

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Taken as is, Ballet Theater delighted ballet-hungry Boston, and enjoyed a far more prosperous season than had either of the other companies in recent years. And, of course, here as in New York, the gay comedy, "Bluebeard," was the popular hit. Remembering that other popular hit, "Gaîté Parisienne," one is tempted to believe that the felicitous music of one Jacques Offenbach would carry any ballet to success. But no, as did Massine with the latter, so Fokine with the former fitted ingenious steps and figures, lilting action, to a lilting score, and both were aptly mounted and dressed. "Bluebeard," with its vivacious, incongruous, and slightly outrageous sets and costumes by Marcel Vertes, with practically everybody in the company dancing with smack and relish, is a joy from beginning to end, though it might well be expanded in some places and cut in others.

Boston had one world premiere in its brief season, that of the new Fokine ballet, "Russian Soldier," set to Prokofieff's music originally composed for the humorous Soviet film, "Lieutenant Kije." Here the intention of the music is quite reversed, as a serious libretto is substituted for the comic one. According to the program notes, the ballet "is dedicated to all valiant warriors." But, as the wounded Russian soldier lies on the battlefield, reviewing the scenes of his life, one knows that it is Fokine looking back, Fokine remembering the songs and dances of the folk, envisioning the vast wheat fields and the peasants working in them, seeing glimpses of St. Petersburg and Moscow again, wondering and thinking about the Russian soldiers, and the Russian people, in the land he left so long ago. Nostalgic and sentimental, it is Fokine's song of the Russia he loves, expressed through his medium, of dance.

* * *

And here again his ingenuity does not fail him, though some of the movement, such as waving arms to depict waving grain, is disturbingly old-fashioned, and the allegorical figure of Death is absurdly grotesque. The scenes flow in a panorama on varied levels against a vertically sliding backdrop designed, as were the vivid and apparently authentic costumes, by Matislaw Doboujinsky. Soldiers march against painted barracks, peasants work in painted fields, famine stalking behind them, the visions glow and fade, and in their most intense moments the dancers come down stage, as in the climactic scene of the peasant wedding where only the bridegroom is missing, and he, that bridegroom, the wounded Russian soldier, rises to undertake a pitiful little dance, striving to join the dream-creatures of his revery. All ably and sympathetically done by Yura Lazovsky as the soldier, and a large cast of mostly second-line dancers as the people.

It is interesting stagecraft—the sliding painted backcloth, the varied levels of action, the dissolving lighting effects—if rather chromo. It is touching and sad, this ballet that Fokine has composed out of his heart. But it is an "1812 Overture" of a ballet, when all is said and done, apposite and acceptable today for similar reasons.

(To be concluded in an early issue)

Shakespeare Without Pedantry

Shakespeare Without Tears, by Margaret Webster. New York: Whittlesey House. $2.75.

When New York theatergoers saw "Richard II" with Maurice Evans, as staged by Margaret Webster, in 1937, they felt the stir of an uncommon experience. For under Miss Webster's direction a long-neglected play took on astonishing verve. It was as if she had rediscovered the pristine qualities with which Shakespeare had endowed this tragedy, and in the process had paid as little attention as she liked to the traditions of its performance, as they are embodied in prompt books and the memories of older players.

Out of her 20 years on the stage, part of it spent in the Old Vic Company of London, where a faithful Shakespeare audience was ever ready to do its share of the acting, Miss Webster had come to feel his plays as living things during their performance. Out of this feeling arose an ability to find a pulsating characterization in each of the roles of "Richard II," and so to know when the players had embued their parts with a life that was blended of their own personalities and those of the character for which they were cast.

Such a director can help a player find his characterization, can help him point up his part in relation to the tone and flavor of the whole play, and can—by the same token—discern and eliminate (or soften) false notes that might mar the whole effect.

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Her book explains the means by which she achieved her successes in staging "Richard II," "Hamlet" in the uncut version, "Macbeth," and other Shakespearean revivals. For one thing she seeks to differentiate the smaller parts, thereby lifting them from the woodenness into which they easily can slip when the lesser players are given too little attention. Without this individual characterization, Miss Webster says in her sprightly fashion, Ross and Willoughby in "Richard II" "can easily degenerate into a pair of cardboard twins."

She writes of Shakespeare as of a fellow-worker in the theater, discovering through her knowledge of acting and stage effect a meaning that might understandably elude a scholar who knew little of the working side of the theater.

She misses none of the humorous implications of certain stage effects which some spectators with the best will in the world are unable to accept on the exorbitant terms demanded by some producers when they try to stage one of Shakespeare's military encounters with realistic trimmings, only to find that they must resort to spotlights to avoid the meagerness of their battle detail. "This expedient," Miss Webster writes, "has served pretty sturdily; but it is apt to lead the literal-minded to suppose that in the Middle Ages all conflicts were fought out at midnight."

* * *

No, in staging Shakespeare it is no use trying to be realistic in the Cecil B. DeMille manner, she says; "we have not the resources; nor had Shakespeare, and he did not write for them. He gave us the isolated duels and conflicts which are necessary to his plot; and he gave us in verse, which we can supplement with heraldic trappings, the sense of chivalric tournament. If the audience will not help us out, if we have not brought them to the frame of mind in which they are willing to do so, we shall not save ourselves by shouting in the dark."

Miss Webster discusses all the well-known plays at length, and the lesser-known ones briefly, always from the standpoint of one who has made practical preliminary studies. She outlines an engaging plan for staging "Love's Labor's Lost" which makes one long to see her ideas realized. Her book should become an addition of lasting value to any shelf of volumes devoted to the theater.

E. C. S.

'The Big Blockade'

"The Big Blockade," a new English-made film, will soon be ready for release in the United States, according to its American distributor, United Artists. The cast is headed by Robert Morley, Leslie Banks, Michael Redgrave, Will Hay, Basil Sydney, Alfred Drayton, John Stuart, Griffith Jones, Marius Goring, and John Mills. Quentin Reynolds will play himself in a brief role.

Some American Primitives

Some American Primitives, by Clara Endicott Sears. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Miss Sears subtitles her book "A Study of New England Faces and Folk Portraits." She is particularly fitted to discourse on the theme of New England primitive likenesses, for she has been collecting them for many years and has recently installed the collection in a permanent museum at Fruitlands, in Harvard, Mass.

The pictures comprise one aspect of American folk art. They were painted for the most part by artisans who trudged from town to town, house to house, hawking their wares. The itinerant portraitist was a tradesman, and did not reach the status of a professional artist. In fact, his portraits were not even prized or cared for. Only in very recent years has a pronounced interest become manifest, as a few determined enthusiasts like Miss Sears have brought such items of Americana to light and pointed out not only their historic significance but their artistic merit.

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The portraits familiarize us with the citizens of the early era who were gradually being established in the American environment. In their costume we note their love of decoration moderated by puritanic austerity; in their faces we observe qualities of determination and forbearance. The portraits are clearly defined, with the technical resource of the itinerant limner supporting his effort as fully as possible. He was eager to please his client, who had an eye for fact. The limners were not formally trained and if they did progress towards efficient and noteworthy portrayal, it was a result of sheer innate gift.

Miss Sears discusses fully three who emerged from the anonymous status of itinerant portrait tradesmen to artists of eminence: James Frothingham, Francis Alexander, and Chester Harding.

* * *

The itinerant portraits run to certain conventions and limitations. It was often expedient for the journeyman to have the better part of his portrait painted and then draw in the features from life. This was especially helpful in painting children, who at best were restless models.

In seeking her material, Miss Sears has brought to light a great deal of information that reveals the sentiment and trials and customs of the people who were portrayed. She treats it all in an imaginative and adventuresome spirit and the book abounds in anecdote and entertaining commentary. The volume will prove of interest to everyone who cherishes American art. The 110 reproductions reveal the charm and quaintness of the pictures to which Miss Sears has dedicated so much of her energy. Perhaps readers familiar with her book will be inclined to add bits of information, for the field has not by any means been fully explored.

D. A.

A Young Mexican Conductor

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

José Yves Limantour, young Mexican musician who is a student of Hindemith in Yale University, has been conducting concerts here in recent weeks. At his last concert in Bellas Artes he presented a Beethoven program with symphony orchestra and soloists, comprising the "Egmont" Overture, the Fourth Symphony, the C Major Piano Concerto, and two arias.

The symphony, which he gave a brilliant reading, was the high light of the evening. Leonora's aria from "Fidelio" and the concert aria, "Ah, Perfido!" were sung by Srita. Legorreta with true dramatic feeling. She is remembered for her excellent impersonation of Sieglinde in the performances of "Die Walküre" given last year by the local opera company. The concerto, played by Srita. Carmela Castillo Betancourt, won for the soloist an ovation. Srita. Betancourt has poise and true musical feeling.

Other recent performances under Limantour were a concert featuring the Spohr Concerto for string quartet and orchestra, with the members of the Lener Quartet as soloists, and a Ballet Russe production.

Limantour has just signed a five-year contract with WGN, and among the engagements he will fill the coming season will probably be appearances at Ravinia Park and Hollywood Bowl. In his United States concerts, he will present works of contemporary Mexican composers, notably the "Tribu" of Daniel Ayala, which has been already briefly commented on in these columns as reflecting a strong racial feeling both melodically and rhythmically.

This recent Beethoven concert of Limantour's represents the only really Mexican music activity in many weeks. But the winter months have been filled almost continuously with imported attractions, giving us one of the most brilliant seasons Mexico has enjoyed.

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AMUSEMENTS

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TOM'W NIGHT, 8:30—Special Benefit Performance for Mass. Branch, Shut-In Society—55c to $2.20
FAREWELL TOUR!
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EVENINGS: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
WED. MATINEE: 55c, 85c, $1.10
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The Student Prince
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus!

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My Sister Eileen
"Keeps the stage in an uproar."—The Christian Science Monitor.
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Russell Lewis and Rita Hasson present
UNDER THIS ROOF
A play of New England by HERBERT B. EHRMANN
with BARBARA O'NEIL, Russell Hardie, Louise Galloway, Harlan Briggs
EVES. 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; THURS. MAT. 55c, 85c, $1.10
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6th WEEK!
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BARBARA STANWYCK
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Oblong Young Lady
JOAN CARROLL • EDMOND O'BRIEN
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U.S. TANK CORPS • PETE SMITH • HAWAII • 3 STOOGES • N.Y. POLICE

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DUTCH GUIANA
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"SON OF FURY"
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At 4 p. m. in the Institute Buildings
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THE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPLANES FOR PRIVATE FLYING. Demonstrations and illustrations of the various methods used by the engineer to develop the airplane for general use.
OTTO C. KOPPEN
Professor of Aeronautical Engineering
Tickets may be obtained free of charge by applying by mail to Society of Arts, Room 10-100, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope for each ticket desired. Doors opened at 3:30 p. m. If seats are available, at 3:55 p. m. persons without tickets will be admitted to the capacity of the lecture hall until 4 p. m.

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Famous Violinist's Only Boston Concert
TICKETS NOW! SYMPHONY HALL
Sun. Aft., FEB. 15, 3:30, Steinway

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with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

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JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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JUNIOR MISS
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EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Lincoln's B'day 2:40

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evs. 8:50
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"SCREAMINGLY FUNNY" Dorothy Kilgallen
GRACE C. AUBREY
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St., E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 11 & 12

A THEATRE GUILD production
MARY BOLAND, BOBBY CLARK, WALTER HAMPDEN
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THE RIVALS
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

LAST 3 WEEKS!
"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Lincoln's B'day 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SPENCER TRACY • KATHARINE HEPBURN
"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gala Stage Revue, Symphony Orchestra
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'SON of FURY'
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The Home Forum

In the Land Of Everywhere

BEFORE WE HAPPENED to travel a great deal, we used to look for the different, the exotic, in places and people Now it is universality which interests us: the same heart beating under the skin which may be brown or white or black; and the same elements of earth—grass, rocks, trees, hills—in many parts of the world. "This might be anywhere," we like to say.

We found it so with the cattle country on the island of Hawaii, the so-called "Big Island" of the Hawaiian group. The Parker ranch, greatest of the island's estates, is the second largest cattle ranch in the United States, ranking next only to the vast King ranch in Texas. The rolling hills, far blue ranges, windbreaks of trees, and cool gale-swept grasslands might be the grazing country of the American West—in California, or Texas, or Montana. We were surprised to find that Australians looked at it with the same nostalgia, as reminiscent of their own long rows of eucalyptus trees and the brownish expanses of the grazing country on their "stations." Even English friends, homesick in the lushness of a sugar plantation for gentle downs and cool mist in their faces, told us wistfully that they loved to go to this *Waimea*—"Red Water"—district, because it reminded them of England.

* * *

Certainly we did not find a tropical atmosphere; the tropics might almost have been hundreds of miles away. Though there is no real winter there, in the winter months the air is often sharp and chill; and the crest of the great mountain, Mauna Kea, is white with snow which brings skiers from Honolulu. Yet it took us only twenty minutes to drive down the slope from the post office to the sea. There, at Kawaihae, in a chain of leisurely tropic beaches, we were in the midst of warm lazy air and turquoise water. We could lie in the sun on white sand under the lacy *kiawe* trees, watch the bronze fishermen ply past in their little boats, and feel ourselves back in the traditional Hawaii again. We had a curious sensation of being Aladdin with his lamp, or a figure from a childhood tale with his magic wishing-ring. And then, after another twenty minutes' ride past the bare slopes bristling with prickly pears, we would climb back to the Temperate Zone, among the strong hills and the clouds and the browsing herds. We were out of Hawaii, and into the land of Anywhere—or Everywhere—again.

Like all high clear lands, this range country was a place of light and shadows. Seldom, except in the early morning, did the bulk of Mauna Kea—White Mountain—appear on the east as a deep blue silhouette undraped by clouds. There were always clouds. Most of the day they drifted between its top and the crest of the other mountain, Hualalai, which marked the Kona Coast to the south. The sun slipped in and out from under the clouds with a silvery radiance, leaving their shapes duplicated on the miles of thick grass below, so that the whole landscape often seemed in a state of luminous flux. It was, of course, a windy land; a wind so clean and precise that there never seemed any rough edges to it. It came straight and pure and shining from the sun. It cut across the hills and the plains in immaculate swathes of motion, bending down the matted hummocks of the grasses and passing on without a footstep, with nothing to soil the peace and the perfection of the air.

* * *

In the vastness, which made us feel as if we were on a continent rather than an island, we liked to move over the miles with that fresh wind in our face. Like dots, smaller than the dots of an occasional tree, the slow herds grazed. Now and then the mounted figure of a cowboy would cross the horizon, with that extraordinary effect which one always gets from seeing tiny human beings in relief against a mighty skyline. Down the billowing slope, over the waving pastures, he would come riding, growing from smallness to size in a rhythm of beauty. He would swing down the road, stirrups long, reins held high. Then he would disappear—without dust, in a land so often cleansed by rain—in the direction of Kamuela.

Kamuela, Hawaiian for "Samuel," is the name of the small village where the ranch store and postoffice are. We thought up excuses to go there as often as we could: a spool of thread that we really didn't need, a yard of narrow ribbon to tie back our hair, or an air-mail stamp—as if we didn't have enough of them already. Soon we made friends with the Chinese-American postmaster, and with the Japanese-American woman in the store. We loved to pass the whitewashed rail under the cypress trees, where a line of horses was usually tethered, lazily stirring their strong backs under the high Western saddles. We would march up the steps of the low green-painted building with seemly casualness—not showing our impatience to be inside.

* * *

In the windows was a thick stuffing of things which would be found in any remote American store. There were cheap writing tablets and candy bars, hairnets and toothpaste, babies' playsuits, oranges, soap, and underwear. They were also garnished, however, with interesting objects catering to the cowboy trade in general and the Hawaiian cowboy in particular. There were handsome saddles and bridles studded with silver, and intricate bits, and spurs, and big hats, and gaudy shirts with Island flowers printed on them, and the ubiquitous blue jeans. Indoors, and more shabby, some of the same articles were modeled on living figures—on the cowboys themselves, lounging in the store in garments which they had probably bought there previously. Big Hawaiians, most of them were, their faces even browner and their teeth even whiter from the long years on the range. And Portuguese, others. And an occasional mixture of white and Hawaiian, or white and Oriental, or all three blended indistinguishably. Obviously they, too, liked to come to the store. It was a kind of club for the ranch people. They gathered from all the small green-painted cottages, scattered at intervals along the highway and the side roads; or from the long green bunkhouses with socks drying on strings under the ironwood trees, and ukuleles sounding on the steps under the high-riding moon of the cattle lands.

* * *

Saturday noon—pay day—was the time when we found the most people in the store. There was one stout Hawaiian cowgirl, in jeans like the rest, leaning with nonchalance against the counter and sucking orangeade through a straw. There was a Portuguese puncher, with eyes so blue that they gave one a shock, over the thick black stubble on his face. There was a kind-looking, wind-beaten Hawaiian father with a splendid small boy, aged six, who had the same shy luminous smile in the eyes. We made friends with the child, and then with the parent. Like all the cowboys' children, the little boy had been taken onto the saddle before he was able to walk, and could ride in the way that most of his race can swim. We never saw him again; yet, in our mind's eye, we could picture him, his small face like a falling star in its motion, galloping bareback across the plains.

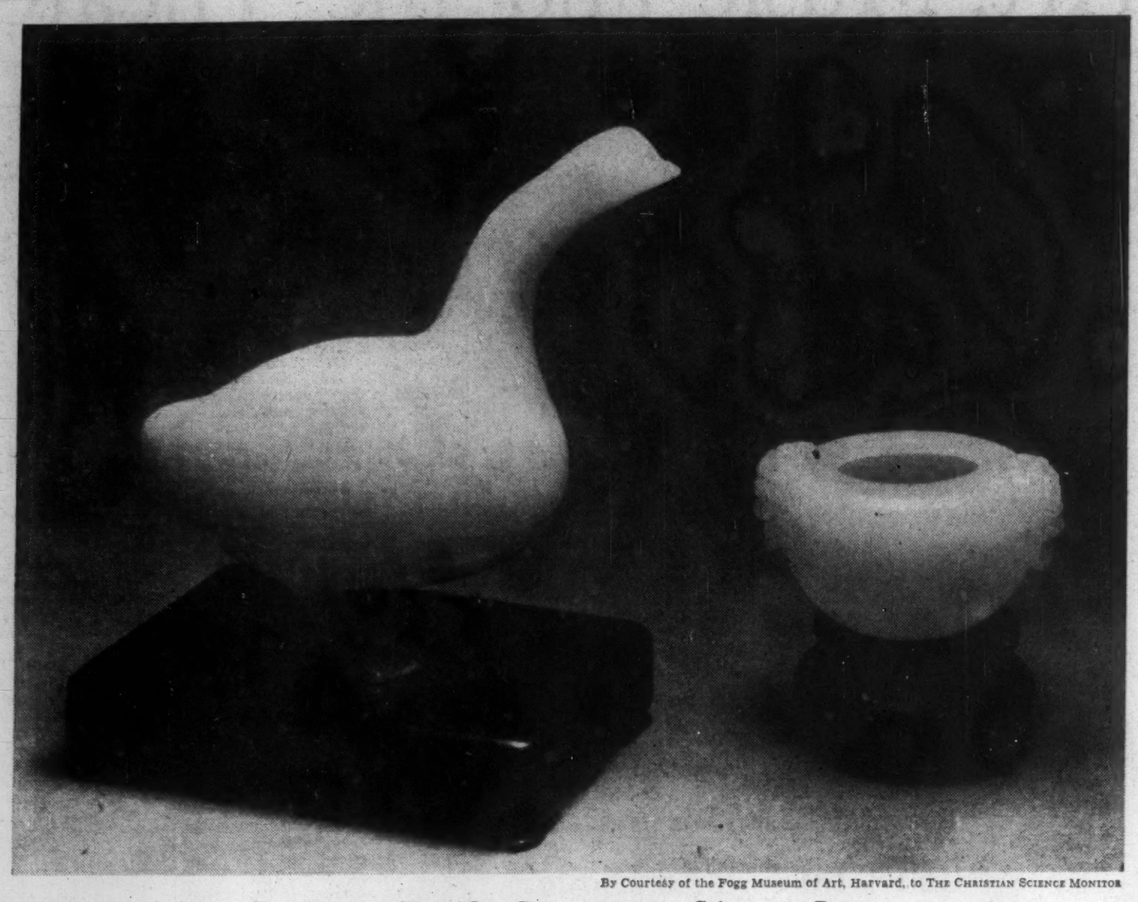
The father, however, we occasionally met on the roads. He always swept off his great hat and bowed and smiled and reined up for a chat.

"I heard at the store you had gone this way," he would say in his Hawaiian-flavored English. And we would grin inwardly, being reminded of China, where, likewise, the whole village always knows where a white person is.

* * *

Sometimes, just to see who passed by, we liked to walk along the highway and gaze. This was difficult, for the people were so friendly that every third car stopped to offer us a lift. But, on Sunday afternoons, it was well worth while. For then the young dark girls and the dressed-up beaux sat on the cottage steps and sang to their strumming. And sometimes, best of all, we saw a circle of cowhands off duty, practicing rope tricks in the eucalyptus shade. Nobody ever minded when we wandered over and joined the little audience of men, women, and children. A stranger's welcome is taken for granted in the cattle country of Hawaii.

MARGARET M. MACKAY



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO PIECES OF WHITE JADE BELONGING TO THE CH'IEN LUNG PERIOD

JADE IS a material that has been used since ancient times in China for many purposes, sacred and symbolical, utilitarian and ornamental. There is a tradition of jade in China, a folk-lore connected with the semi-precious stone, which proved a source of inspiration to the craftsman and the poet.

In prehistoric China, jade was used for certain implements and weapons, but probably only symbolically. Appliqués and pendants were adorned with animal designs. Later the decoration became stylized. During the late Chou period, the art lost its ritualistic association and the profuse designs were elaborated in sheer virtuosity.

The jades of the Ch'ien lung period, of which these two pieces in the Fogg Art Museum are examples, were made primarily for decorative function. The ornament is sometimes abundant, but the handling is characterized by the qualities implicit in the stone. The pieces show how the material was treated in both realistic and ornamental manner.

D. A.

Ice

White horse creaks up from a crystal wood;
Brittle the world is, and bright,
Glittering new with clear-spun glass,
Changed in the night.

Crystal, crystal, tinkling chimes
Sound from the sweet-potato vines.
Tinkling, clinking, the delicate stir
Of a bird's flight from the spangled fir.

Real in a crystal fairyland
The old white horse stands still,
Jingles his reins with a homely sound,
And creaks off over the hill.

ELIZABETH WILDER

An Art for the Times of Peace

JADE IS THE leaf and flower of all stone. . . . So plastic does it appear, so subtly does its smooth and mellow lustre disguise the iron hardness of its texture, that the carved figure seems to have been liberated by the artist as though merely by the slight chipping away of a chrysalis. But the years of labour and the years of skill, the long periods of patient drilling and grinding with emery-sand and ruby-dust when the artist day by day infused his whole life and thought into this lovely and immortal stone, made the carving of jade essentially an art of the times of peace. No transient security was enough. The carver of one of the great palace-jades must know, as this year the head of his figure or the top branch of his tree slowly detached itself from the translucent boulder, that next year, as the arm, or the second branch unfolded, his jade, his simple tools and his life should be still unbroken and undisturbed. There must be the quiet travel of the roads and commerce of the market-place to bring him the jade pebbles of Khotan or Tonking or the flawed rubies of Burmah that he could grind to make his polishing-paste; the watchful protection of a patron to ensure against all famine his daily bowl of rice and fish. And how great a gift to life that in return for these meagre subsidies he should work a jewel for the wonder of generations and more, a treasure and an heirloom for elder son after elder son. His reward, that scholars of high rank should write his name in closely guarded books; that poets quick to the touch of beauty should weave in his praise the music of their syllables in the five voices; and that he be honoured by a posterity trained in his skill and cognizant of his works. . . .

The jades of the thousand-year Chou Dynasty survive, so far as we know, only in the traditional descriptions of later scholars. . . . But the Han was a time of expansion and enrichment, as well as internal hardships and spiritual search. It is in the annals of a Han emperor that we first hear mention of that perpetual symbol of luxury and patient craftsmanship, the jade tree, when he placed in the front hall of a temple "trees of jade, with branches made of red coral, leaves of green jade, flowers and seeds blue and red made of precious stones hollowed out in the middle like little bells, tinkling as they hung."

—From "Apes, Ivory and Jade," by KIRK MEADOWCROFT. (New York: Richard R. Smith.)

"Why are ye fearful?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GROUP OF JESUS' disciples were on a ship that was floundering in a storm on the Sea of Galilee. They were terrified. Jesus, however, was quietly sleeping. The disciples were filled with fear and perhaps astonishment that in the midst of such danger Jesus could calmly rest, undisturbed by the raging sea. They went to him and "awoke him, saying, Lord, save us: we perish. And he saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" (Matthew 8:25, 26). Indeed, why should they be fearful? Was not the Christ, which Jesus manifested, with them?

Again and again the disciples had seen the Christ-power heal inharmony. When lack had been apparent at the marriage feast in Cana, they had witnessed the removal of this condition by Jesus' understanding of spiritual abundance. In every instance where discord was evident, they had seen his application of spiritual law restore harmony. They had seen an instantaneous healing of leprosy through the application of the law of Life. Having witnessed proof after proof of the supremacy of divine power, why should they be fearful even though distress and destruction clamored for recognition? Little wonder that the Master rebuked them with the words, "O ye of little faith"!

Today the world is confronted with hate, destruction, chaos, hunger, distress, want, woe, death; but in spite of the testimony of the senses, the Christ, Truth, is present; the divine power which overcomes false belief and fear is here. Someone may ask, "Is the Christ-power available to bring harmony into my experience?" Christian Science gives a positive, affirmative answer. Faith, together with the spiritual understanding that God is supreme in power and is everywhere present, as the Bible declares and as Christian Science teaches, must be gained if we would prove our God-given dominion over error. Through the study of Christian Science we learn how to apply the law of Life, Truth, and Love which annihilates the false belief in existence as material. As thought accepts the truth that God is the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, freedom, health, holiness, and peace are realized. The falsities of mortal mind disappear as the truth about God and man is established.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 23), "Faith, advanced to spiritual understanding, is the evidence gained from Spirit, which rebukes sin of every kind and establishes the claims of God."

The distress of the disciples on the Galilean sea came from the belief that materiality had power. The acceptance of this false claim to power induced fear and temporarily made them lose faith, vision, assurance, and trust. But when they turned to the Christ, as manifested by Jesus, they did not turn in vain. He "rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm." Whenever mortals turn earnestly to God, they experience His loving power to comfort, to bless, and to heal. Does it seem surprising that Jesus was entirely undisturbed by the raging of the sea? He was always aware of the Christ which he manifested. He knew that Life, God, is complete, perfect, indestructible, and that man reflects Life, God. Into his pure consciousness no suggestion of harm or evil could enter. The assurance of his oneness with God, Life, gave him the calm, the strength, the fearlessness which is dominion. And so he could be at peace, undisturbed and unafraid, even though the sea did roar.

Herein is a lesson for us. We need not be anxious, worried, discouraged, or afraid, for we have the promise (Psalms 34:7), "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." In the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 581) Mrs. Eddy gives this definition of "angels": "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." When God's thoughts are received and held to, false, fearful, discordant, diseased beliefs cannot find entrance into consciousness. Therefore they cannot be manifested in experience. False beliefs have no life, intelligence, or power, and no law of God supports them. They cannot make us afraid when the door of consciousness is closed to them, and opened to Love and Truth.

Let us strive for the understanding of the divine Principle of being which affords us the assurance that wherever we may be God is always with us. Into His presence there can come nothing unlike Him. As we consciously abide there we are secure, undisturbed and unafraid, enfolded in His love, abiding in Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

„Warum seid ihr so furchtsam?"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINIGE DER Jünger Jesu waren auf einem Schiff, das in einem Sturm auf dem Galiläischen Meere in Seenot war. Sie gerieten in Schrecken; Jesus aber schlief ruhig. Die Jünger waren voller Furcht und vielleicht erstaunt, daß Jesus inmitten solcher Gefahr ungestört durch die wogende See ruhig schlafen konnte. Sie gingen zu ihm, „weckten ihn auf und sprachen: Herr, hilf uns, wir verderben! Da sagte er zu ihnen: Ihr Kleingläubigen, warum seid ihr so furchtsam?" (Matth. 8, 25. 26). Ja, warum sollten sie furchtsam sein? War der Christus, den Jesus bekundete, nicht bei ihnen?

Immer wieder hatten die Jünger gesehen, wie die Christuskraft Disharmonie heilte. Als sich auf der Hochzeit zu Kana Mangel zeigte, waren sie Zeuge der Beseitigung dieses Zustandes durch Jesu Verständnis der geistigen Fülle gewesen. In jedem Falle, wo Disharmonie herrschte, hatten sie gesehen, wie er durch Anwendung des geistigen Gesetzes die Harmonie wiederherstellte. Sie hatten eine augenblickliche Heilung von Aussatz durch die Anwendung des Gesetzes des Lebens gesehen. Warum sollten sie, nachdem sie so viele Beweise der Allerhabenheit der göttlichen Kraft gesehen hatten, furchtsam sein, selbst wenn Not und Zerstörung sich behaupten wollten? Kein Wunder, daß der Meister sie zurechtwies mit den Worten: „Ihr Kleingläubigen"!

Heute sieht die Welt Haß, Zerstörung, Wirrwarr, Hunger, Elend, Mangel, Leid und Tod. Aber trotz des Zeugnisses der Sinne ist der Christus, die Wahrheit, gegenwärtig; die göttliche Kraft, die falschen Glauben und Furcht überwindet, ist hier. Vielleicht fragt jemand: „Kann die Christuskraft Harmonie in meine Erfahrung bringen?" Die Christliche Wissenschaft antwortet mit einem bestimmten Ja. Glauben zusammen mit dem geistigen Verständnis, daß Gott allmächtig und überall gegenwärtig ist, wie die Bibel erklärt und wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, muß erlangt werden, wenn wir unsere gottgegebene Herrschaft über den Irrtum beweisen wollen. Durch Forschen in der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir das Gesetz des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe anwenden, das den falschen Glauben an ein materielles Dasein vernichtet. Wenn das Denken die Wahrheit annimmt, daß Gott der Schöpfer des geistigen Weltalls einschließlich des Menschen ist, werden Freiheit, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und Frieden verwirklicht. Die Unwahrheiten des sterblichen Gemüts verschwinden, wenn die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen bestätigt wird.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 23): „Der Glaube, der zum geistigen Verständnis vorgeschritten ist, ist der vom Geist gewonnene Augenschein, welcher Sünde jeder Art rügt und die Ansprüche Gottes begründet".

Die Angst der Jünger auf dem Galiläischen Meere rührte von dem Glauben her, daß die Materialität Macht habe. Die Annahme dieses falschen Machtanspruchs erweckte Furcht und ließ sie vorübergehend den Glauben, den klaren Blick, die Zuversicht und das Vertrauen verlieren. Als sie sich aber an den Christus wandten, wie Jesus ihn bekundete, taten sie keinen vergeblichen Schritt. Er „bedrohte den Wind und das Meer; da ward es ganz stille". Sooft sich die Sterblichen ernstlich an Gott wenden, erfahren sie Seine liebevolle Kraft zu ermutigen, zu segnen und zu heilen. Scheint es überraschend, daß die wogende See Jesus nicht im geringsten beunruhigte? Er wurde immer den Christus gewahr, den er bekundete. Er wußte, daß das Leben, Gott, vollständig, vollkommen, unzerstörbar ist, und daß der Mensch das Leben, Gott, widerspiegelt. In sein reines Bewußtsein konnte keine Einflüsterung von Harm oder Bösem gelangen. Die Gewißheit seines Einsseins mit Gott, dem Leben, gab ihm die Ruhe, die Stärke und die Furchtlosigkeit, die Herrschaft ist. Und so konnte er ruhig, ungestört und furchtlos sein, selbst wenn das Meer tobte.

Hieraus können wir eine Lehre ziehen. Wir brauchen nicht ängstlich, besorgt, entmutigt oder furchtsam zu sein; denn wir haben die Verheißung (Ps. 3, 8): „Der Engel des Herrn lagert sich um die her, so ihn fürchten, und hilft ihnen aus". Im Glossarium in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 581) gibt Mrs. Eddy folgende Definition für „Engel": „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen; geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind; die Inspiration der Güte, Reinheit und Unsterblichkeit, die allem Bösen, aller Sinnlichkeit und aller Sterblichkeit entgegenwirkt". Wenn Gottes Gedanken angenommen und festgehalten werden, können falsche, furchtsame, unharmonische, kranke Annahmen nicht ins Bewußtsein kommen. Daher können sie nicht in der Erfahrung kundwerden. Falsche Annahmen haben kein Leben, keine Intelligenz, keine Kraft und werden von keinem Gesetz Gottes gestützt. Sie können uns nicht mit Furcht erfüllen, wenn die Tür des Bewußtseins ihnen verschlossen, aber der Liebe und der Wahrheit geöffnet ist.

Laßt uns nach dem Verständnis des göttlichen Prinzips des Seins trachten, das uns die Versicherung gibt, daß Gott überall, wo wir auch sein mögen, bei uns ist! In Seine Gegenwart kann nichts kommen, was Ihm unähnlich ist. Wenn wir bewußt in dieser Gegenwart bleiben, sind wir geborgen, ungestört und furchtlos, von Seiner Liebe umfaßt, im Leben bleibend.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Frost Pictures

The brushes of the frost have dipped
And painted the windows, the edges of the brook,
The clean layer of grass and every blade.
In the morning, the cows driven out to the pool to drink
Return to the barn with frost-covered faces.

D. S.

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JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Profits and the War ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

James E. Barnes is what might be described as a "low-powered" lobbyist.

This is said in no derogatory sense, for there are few more successful industrial agents in Washington, but Jim Barnes belies all the accepted conventional images of what a lobbyist should be. He is a man who dresses with the homely simplicity and absence of ostentation of his own speech and demeanor. He looks as folksey, with his spectacles and sparse gray hair, as Senator George W. Norris.

Mr. Barnes looks as though he had just stepped in from some rural region, as indeed he has. He has stepped in from one of his two elaborate lodges, one for fishing and one for duck hunting, down on Chesapeake Bay, an hour's ride from Washington and in close proximity to the Jefferson Island Club, an institution organized and composed of leading Democrats.

Congressmen like simple Mr. Barnes. They do not find any reason to be awed or intimidated by him. That, perhaps, is the major art of being a "low-powered" lobbyist. Congressmen enjoy invitations to his comfortable parties.

Mr. Barnes may know some five syllable words but he is not the man to bring them out very often. As a matter of fact his speech is frank, homespun, and direct. He has an excellent witness-manner.

Mr. Barnes has been the representative of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation in Washington for 27 years. The Corporation today holds $1,000,000,000 in war contracts.

Mr. Barnes has been the center of absorbing attention for a series of congressional investigations for some months. The Barnes' testimony has a place all to itself in the history of Senate and House inquiries. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee had Mr. Barnes on the stand again just this week. The subject was that explosive topic—war contracts and profiteering. Testimony brought out that the Todd Company stands to make a profit of $20,000,000, or 50 per cent, this year on a capital investment of some $40,000,000 in ship repair facilities. But there is one extraordinary and probably unique feature in the affair. Something that distinguishes it from any other inquisitorial ceremony of the kind.

Jim Barnes, as representative of the Todd group of shipbuilding companies protests that his group is making too much money. The timing is important. They made their protest before the investigation started. He, and his Corporation, are trying in fact, to make voluntary restitution. Already $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of profits have been turned back. There was difficulty in turning some of the money back because the Treasury wasn't used to such goings-on, and threatened to tax the company on the money anyway. Now that has been fixed up.

No congressman has so far, accused the Todd Company, or plain-spoken Mr. Barnes, of bad faith. Mr. Barnes gives evidence of sincerity and various committees have accepted his statements and extraordinarily frank disclosures. The fact is, as Mr. Barnes makes clear, the Todd Company was coining such profits that it was simply appalled. It realized that it was a lot better to beat the gun on the matter and start handing back some of the profits from hastily negotiated Navy contracts, than to wait until the sums were uncovered by some prying committee. So they came forward voluntarily.

This is not a sentimental story of patriotic restitution, by any means. With all the money the Todd people are prepared to give gack, they are not being left exactly threadbare. What is astounding various committees here is, if the Todd Company is making such profits, what must be the opportunities for other companies! So far the Vinson Committee of the House has investigated the matter; the Truman Committee of the Senate has looked into it, and now the Senate Naval Affairs Committee is taking it up. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, the chairman of the joint committee on nondefense expenditures, called for a special investigation of the Todd contracts.

"My heavens!" sighed Mr. Barnes, "we've got one on now."

Mr. Barnes did more than sigh. He was a bit aggressive about it. He warned the Committee that "the blame will be on you if you men in Congress don't do something about getting profits back." He explained blithely that his company has made "outrageous and unconscionable profits."

A number of grim-mouthed congressmen failed to see the situation as wholly humorous.

"The staggering aspect of this affair," said Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, at the hearing, "is that this representative of a shipbuilding company is willing to admit excessive profits while our own representatives"—referring to the denial of profiteering by Admiral H. G. Gilmore—"testified there have been no unreasonable profits."

In fact the generosity of the provisions of the new contract negotiated by the Navy astonished some of the senators.

A good many people in Washington right now take the situation rather seriously. They believe that nothing would so disrupt national unity as disclosures of big profiteering. Already the Vinson Committee has made serious charges against a number of firms, including certain automobile companies in Detroit, at the heart of war production. Some of the automobile companies are believed to favor voluntary limitations on their own profits. It would certainly be a boost to morale if automobile executives would take such action themselves. If they do not they can be certain of soon being investigated by Congress, and there is a fair chance of their becoming scapegoats.

Memo from Britain:

The Challenge ..... ***By Robert Powell***

People here have at last begun to realize the immense significance of the world conflict, which has lashed around Britain's shores for more than two years, without fully rousing its citizens from their inborn belief in island security. They have toiled, and sacrificed, and suffered, but it has only been at rare moments of extreme crisis that they have even glimpsed the possibility of defeat.

There has been unity and firmness of purpose; but there were still depths of strength still unplumbed, and a mass of energy still unreleased in the national cause. The fall of France, near as it was, and full of alarming possibilities, did not quite awaken the nation to absolute fulness of effort, although the shock effect was great.

Today, Britain has been stabbed wide awake, not by events within shooting range, but by the devastating successes of Japan, thousands of miles away. Within a few weeks, Japan has done more to reveal the world-wide destructive ambitions of the Axis powers than all the military victories of Hitler in Europe. No one underestimates the grave danger to our heritage, which hangs on the Far Eastern campaign.

"If a ruthless enemy," people are telling themselves, "can by sinking a few capital ships, threaten the existence of our farflung Empire, how much of our heritage of freedom, which we have taken for granted for so long, can survive the shock of battle?"

Enthusiasts point to the preparedness and apparently limitless sacrifice and effort of Soviet Russia as evidence that the forms of democracy current in Great Britain and America can never bring out the highest in their citizens, since they are based on inequality and private gain.

The average man, who is conscious of having put his back into the struggle, is bewildered by the newest turn of the war. Singapore, which he has been led to look upon as one of the strongest fortresses on earth, is gravely threatened. America, always looked upon as a tower of strength for the democratic cause, has been caught as unprepared as Britain was before Munich. He criticizes the men on the spot in Malaya, but he is forced to ask himself searchingly, why the enemy always seems more prepared, more master of the situation, and, it cannot be denied, more successful. Reasons, he tells himself, are there in plenty; but often they savor of excuses. Can it be that the enemy is more devoted to his cause, and more willing to sacrifice down to the smallest detail?

People are gradually realizing and not merely saying, that this is no ordinary war, fought between soldiers of opposing armies, but a moral struggle in the heart of each man and nation. Hitler has thrown out a tremendous challenge, men say, to the prosperous democratic world.

The shock of America's first defeat is passing, and there is much sorrow that its people now have to go through bitter disappointment and suffering and intense effort, before peace can be won. Many, who had been cheered, perhaps too much, by the Russian successes, now realize that there is to be no easing of the way. They see that the testing time in the Far East will be bitter and hard.

There has perhaps been hardly another time during the whole course of the war when criticism has been so general. Forward-looking people are re-examining our whole position, with a view to seeing where possible weaknesses lie, and to rectifying them before it is too late. There is the same recoil from the Nazi poisonous ideology, and the same pride in this country's stand for freedom and defense of the weak. It is not the rightness of the cause which is questioned, nor the ultimate victory, but the methods for winning the war, and more important still, for winning the peace. Many ask themselves what strong true line of leadership Great Britain and America have to offer the world. Is there enough preparation, study, and understanding to fit the democracies for the leader role in a war-weary world? Is what we have to give the world worth all the "blood and tears and sweat"? Will the old selfishnesses return, and the complacencies? And will Britain and America allow the outside world to think of their contribution to world culture in terms of football and cricket, jazz, and society films, and to lose from sight the political wisdom and national honor that have kept the world sane?

The challenge is thorough and complete, and there is no longer any dodging of the issue. The people of the great democracies and, indeed, of the greater part of the world are watching to see that wartime promises are carried out. True equality for men and nations and a fair chance for all are aims that are becoming real and urgent to every thinking man.

To Change the Subject:

As Through Purple Glass, Maybe ..... ***By R. H. M.***

I have a very good friend, named Fred. At least, I think he is good. He pays his bills, blacks his shoes, brushes his coat collar and speaks in a mild, kind voice. He never presumes to tell England how it should run its war and doesn't perpetrate banal WPA jokes. He pays his income tax without a whimper and doesn't hoard sugar. In jitterbugian poetry, "He's one swell guy."

He works in town not far from me and not so long ago we lunched together. In the course of a conversation he asked about my Christmas. "Very nice," I answered. "I suppose you got everything you wanted," he suggested. "Practically," I said. "Well, that's too bad," he commented, "because, even though a bit late, I wanted to give you something. I've saved a little from my expense money and was planning to get you an appropriate token of my affection."

That "expense money" was a new one for me. Just what source of wealth Fred has tapped and how he did it I don't know. Having regular expense money certainly seems to me a plan worthy of universal application. Perhaps he's a New Deal favorite and on some lucrative committee, but I doubt it. The name of the man whom he supported for President doesn't begin with the same letter Fred's does.

As a matter of fact, I think Fred's an "economic royalist." That may be what draws me to him. I've never before been intimate enough with an e. r. to call one by his front name.

"Well," I comforted my friend, "such tokens are always welcome. I think Emily Post would approve of it."

"That's fine," Fred said, "that's fine. What shall it be?"

"Purple window panes," I suggested.

"What do you mean?" he asked, surprised.

"Well, you know, I am now living in a little house in Back Bay (Boston). And you are aware, of course, that the best families there have purple windows. We feel like rubes looking through plain glass."

"Doesn't that seem vain?" Fred nobly asked.

"Oh, no," I assured him. "Purple windows practically transform one's world. Lots of people go past our house and purple windows would suffuse them with a royal glow that would make all the women seem princesses and the men bank presidents."

"All right," he said, and we went straight from our cafeteria to a hardware store. But the clerk said, "No purple windows." Then we went to a special glass store, but still, "No purple windows."

After that we had to go to work. However, as we parted, Fred solemnly declared, "I assure you, I'll devote this new year to finding you purple windows." That was three weeks ago and still no results. Of course, the year's still young; but I'm afraid Fred's forgotten.

My wife says that if I'm so set on this she'll get me a pair of blue specs at the dime store to transform the world with. But such a remark seems to me to reveal a shocking misapprehension. She doesn't seem to realize that Back Bay's got something our house hasn't got.

Skiing, Like Yodeling, Is Best When It's Swiss

Twentieth century sport in Switzerland means much in pleasure at moderate cost.

By Henry W. Steiger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hotel guests in the Swiss mountain resorts usually have little opportunity to see much of the life inside the many chalets giving accommodations to Swiss tourists. Nor do they generally realize what the ski sport has done for the Swiss themselves. Skiing has become so much a Swiss sport that it is hard to believe that it was introduced in Switzerland only about 40 years ago.

Old-timers, however, object to all the money spent for this rather costly sport, and murmur that in their day people of modest means did not permit themselves such extravagances. But how did these people spend their free time when they were young? Why, very often playing games indoors for the whole of a Sunday afternoon. Today the young Swiss spend their free time out of doors. They go into the mountains, not only for training in their sport, but also for getting better acquainted with their own country and its beauties.

Surely, skiing, introduced from Scandinavia about the beginning of this century, has, in a few decades, brought a revolution in the social life of the Swiss people. In other countries, where terrain and climate are favorable, skiing has also grown in popularity, but it has not everywhere become so important a part of the social life of a whole country as in Switzerland. What is the reason for this?

Before the use of the ski the Alp resorts were more or less closed up for the winter. But the ski has broken the ban, and today there are even many persons who have more fun in the mountains in winter than in summer, and prefer to take their holidays in the skiing season. In a few minutes on skis you may glide down thousands of feet over a glacier—a descent that would mean hours of hardwork in summer. Many mountains are easier to climb when a heavy layer of snow covers the crevasses in the glaciers.

A. Steiner

A Skier Beholds the Rugged Grandeur of the Alps Above St. Moritz

Regular Transport

But if skiing is a pleasant pastime for fullfledged alpinists, it is indispensable to dwellers in mountain villages, where it has become the usual means of transportation. One goes shopping on skis, and the children go down to school on skis from some hamlet higher up. They can leave home ten minutes before the school bell rings and arrive on time, but it may take them an hour to get home afterwards.

Skis are a convenience to the mountaineers and their families, but they have not revolutionized their life as they have that of the youth in the cities, who wait impatiently for the first snow to fall. Thinking of the approaching winter, Hans, a young bank clerk in Bern, contemplates his skiing prospects. Will we have an early snow season and will it be possible to go skiing before Christmas? How will it work out, if this winter the railways don't give any reduced sport tickets, since unnecessary travel is discouraged on account of the shortage of cars? He will also be called to do his share of military service, but Hans is very confident that at least some nice excursions may be possible this winter, otherwise it will have been no winter at all.

This evening after supper he goes down into the cellar to inspect his skis, which during the summer have been carefully held in shape by a wooden press. The layer of wax on the bottom of the skis, which prevents the snow from sticking, must be carefully renewed and polished, but this is a task the ardent skier does with amazing patience. Like preparations for Christmas, it is a task that glows with sweet anticipation. While smoothing the new layer of wax with a hot iron, Hans' thoughts wander to memories of former ski outings, episodes of his last excursions, the life in his ski club hut, and the jolly celebration of the last New Year there with his friends.

In most cases these ski club huts are converted summer dwellings of mountain peasants, who live lower down in the valley in winter and are glad to have some extra income by renting their summer "residences" when they are not occupying them themselves. They are generally wooden houses and usually consist of one or two heatable rooms, a kitchen and a stable, and in winter can well be used by enthuisasts from the cities.

Saturday Exodus

In the skiing season you should be at the railroad station of some Swiss city at noon on any Saturday, to watch the joyous exodus. In Bern you'll think the whole city is leaving with its skis for a week end in the "Oberland." In an hour or more the skier arrives at his station and the ascent on foot begins. Very often the hut is not reached until late at night, and then there is a buzz of activity—cooking, dishwashing, bed-making.

Hans, who objects to working overtime at the bank or helping his mother wash the dishes, up here works hours even late at night and in the morning, for the hut must be swept clean and put in order before leaving on the Sunday excursion, for which it is the point of departure. And this all without exclaiming over difficulties, because it is fun to go skiing in the mountains, and it is part of being a good alpinist to know how to behave in a club hut.

Such ski huts are not always exclusively for boys. It is a favorite thing for mixed parties to share the fun of a mountain excursion and primitive mountain housekeeping. At home, where all the conveniences of modern housekeeping can be had, one has no opportunity to learn to cook on an open fire or get water from an outdoor fountain or even from melted snow. This is not only fun for the men, but the women enjoy it, too, and the men are not unhappy to have a helping hand with the cooking and housekeeping.

Where Ability Counts

This hut life really plays an enormous part in the skiing experiences of the young Swiss.

One of the great advantages of skiing over some other outdoor sports is that, whether the weather is good or bad, you will always get some fun out of it. Good weather and good snow conditions invite bigger excursions, but in bad weather Hans can perfect his christianias and telemarks on a small slope near the hut, or he can go for a walk on his skis, and visit his friends in other huts. He gets accustomed to different conditions of weather and snow and knows what variations of technique they call for. Skiing in deep, heavy snow is quite different from skiing on a hard track.

The real alpine skier scorns dependence on the funiculars and ski-lifts which the hosteliers have built to attract tourists. The skier who restricts himself to the well-packed snow tracks about a ski-lift will be lost when he gets into deep snow, where his superficial technique is not enough. The full-fledged skier knows that going uphill is an integral part of his skiing experience. He knows the charm of mounting on his skis higher and higher far away from any town in a quiet wintry landscape, hearing only the regular sound of his gliding skis on the snow.

The Poetry of It

For the real ski alpinist, the excitement of an artful, quick downhill journey is but a part of his experience. He first of all uses his skis because they alone enable him to go into the untouched snow fields of the wintry mountains. He loves nature and he sees the beauty of it, even when all organic life is sleeping. But to enter endless snowfields scarcely bearing any human imprint, or, having ascended to the top of a mountain, to enjoy the view of other familiar mountains, gives a sense of sublimity which nature in its grandeur can import. This gives him a precious and unforgettable souvenir.

The aim of the real Alpine skier is to be fit to go into the high mountains in winter as well as summer. For this he must not only be a sure skier, but also a good alpinist. Skiing on glaciers and on mountains covered with snow all the year round is quite another matter from skiing on solid ground. Here you are in a zone of constant danger and unless you have a guide familiar with the changing conditions of these snow and ice deserts, it requires special fitness on your own part.

It is true, skiing in the high mountains is simply grand. It is the best part of all skiing. But if more accidents occur in those regions in the winter season than in summer, it is to a large extent due to the fact that one's ability as an alpinist is more important than his skiing and that good skiers are tempted to forget this. Crevasses covered with snow will be treacherous traps to the skier who doesn't know his glacier theory and act carefully where he suspects crevasses. Roping three skiers together as precaution against falling into a crevass, of course, means renouncing a quick and exciting descent.

In general, however, this high mountain skiing has to be postponed until the later winter or spring when it is less cold, the days are longer again, the snow conditions less delicate, and the alpinist well seasoned. One begins with lesser excursions, and then has, perhaps, one or two fine skiing trips into the high Alps by the time the skiing season draws to a close with the Easter holidays. The season may even be extended after the snow in the valleys is gone if the skiers are willing to carry their skis on their shoulders up to a high altitude and later carry them down again.

The Swiss are very fortunate to have their mountains within such easy reach, and to have beside their daily work constant possibilities for adventures in the Alps. They can get their physical training in a natural, practical, and delightful sport. What is a special and often expensive treat for people living farther away from high mountains, is within easy reach for the Swiss, even those of modest means. The ski has enabled them to enjoy their mountains the year round. It has given the Swiss people a splendid outdoor recreation. It helps to keep Switzerland's manhood physically fit for the defense of the country, and, specifically, to train the Alpine scouts. And it is an excellent counterbalance to professional work. That is why skiing has become such an important factor in modern Swiss life.

S. Berni

Winter Enchantment at Klosters—Quaint Little Village Nestled in the Grisons of Eastern Switzerland

Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, February 7, 1942

Courtesy of the American Red Cross

Children of the Philippines have made these pictures for children in the United States, to tell them what it is like in the Islands. Correspondence is carried on under the auspices of the Junior Red Cross. (1) Threshing in the old style, by spreading the stalks on hard ground and making a carabao walk on them. The carabao is usually guided by a boy. (2) Wading in flood water during a heavy rain. (3) Filipino babies are still swung to sleep in a cradle or hammock, while the mother sings a kundiman lullaby. (4) When building a home the Filipino sees to it that the stairs face the sunrise. The home then, it is believed, becomes a place of light and happiness. (5) Whenever a young woman goes out to a fiesta on the invitation of a young man, her mother or a close relative always goes with her. (6) Filipinos living in the back country are still unused to modern transportation, and if they have to take a train will be found waiting at the station hours ahead of time. To the modern city child in the Philippines this seems a great joke. (7) The balintawak style of headdress is the vogue among Filipino country girls, the panuelo matching the camisa and the skirt. (8) Children taking part in a Junior Red Cross benefit performance. This picture was in one of the albums sent from Grade I, Indian Central School, Indian Camarines Norte, in the Philippines. (9) The Bibingka wayside stand makes its appearance at Christmas, when Filipinos go to early morning prayers.

Youngsters of Junior Red Cross Interpret Their Homelands To One Another in Albums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

When the names of provinces and islands in the Philippines suddenly became headline news, the ordinary citizen knew as little about them as he did about the habits of the Moros. Map enthusiasts took notice of a section of the world long ignored by the general public. They asked themselves where was Luzon, Lingayen, Mindanao, Davao, Corregidor, Baguio?

But just looking at a map told them few of the things they were eager to know. What about the topography of the country? Would the islands be easy to penetrate? Industrially what were the Philippines equipped to do? Was their agricultural output diverse enough to give the people sufficient kinds of food until further importations might be made?

When these and other questions first began to stir up the average American, most members of the American Junior Red Cross already had the answers.

For the past 20 years members of the American Junior Red Cross not only have had their geography lessons made more vital, but have grown in human understanding through the exchange of correspondence albums.

Under the direction of Alice Ingersoll Thornton, assistant to the national director, this project has been the means of helping to give many thousands of school children at home and abroad a broader and more sympathetic world outlook. An exchange of albums has been carried on not only with the children in the far-off provinces of the Philippines but with those in every corner of the globe. While the war has now made it impossible to send albums to all countries, correspondence between the United States and English-speaking countries such as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada, the United States territories and also the South American republics has continued to grow. In keeping with the "good neighbor" policy, the American Junior Red Cross has encouraged its members to take part in the Pan-American exchange of albums. The Columbia Broadcasting System is also co-operating in the promotion of this exchange through its "School of the Air of the Americas" with which the Junior Red Cross is collaborating.

Albums may include, in addition to letters, photographs of places of interest, samples of agricultural and industrial products such as grains and nuts, done up in cellophane bags and attached to the page, and various kinds of cloth. Pressed flowers and leaves, either pictures or descriptions of birds and animals are frequently contained in the albums. Photographs, drawings, and descriptions tell of their dress and of their schools and houses.

Consequently members of the Junior Red Cross have a background which helps them to understand and interpret present-day happenings.

Philippine albums that have come through the national headquarters offices of the American Junior Red Cross in recent months would help to answer nearly every question that the average American has been asking about the Islands. For example, pictures and descriptions given of the mountainous areas in the islands, the grasses that grow as tall as corn and in which "a man could easily be lost from the world," would indicate that once off the coastal areas, progress would be slow and dangerous, and that there would be guerilla warfare.

Transportation methods are also described as well as pictured in the albums. Trains and automobiles are used in many of the provinces, but tartanillas, two-wheeled vehicles, are the means of transportation used in short-distance travel. A caromata (wagon) pulled by a carabao (water buffalo) is commonly used in the towns and barrios.

Industrially, the albums tell the readers, the Philippines are not prepared to aid greatly in defense production, for their important industry is farming. Fishing, weaving, carpentry, pottery-making, rope-making, and weaving hats are among their other occupations described. Rice, sugar cane, coconut, corn, maguez, tobacco, cotton, and bamboo are some of the crops grown in the islands. Sample bags of the grains are attached to many of the albums and pictures are shown of some of their other products such as pineapple, squash, papayas, eggplant, bananas, mangos, guavas, panialo trees (bear fruit similar to orange). One album gives news of 1,000 hectares of land (a hectare being 100 acres) in Tupi that was recently planted with rubber seedlings.

"Farming is our most important industry. Products like rice, corn, coconuts, abaca and sugar cane are grown. Some people, after the crops are planted, make many things in the home like mats, hats, and baskets."

"Rice is our most important crop. We eat rice three times a day. At the back of our school is a big field of rice. Today our rice harvest has begun. On our vacation next April we can help in the harvest. We can also earn money for next June when classes open again. . . . From the rice straw come straw hats and building board, and from the rice hulls also come building boards and white ash. The white ash can in turn be manufactured into metal polishing paste and carbon."

"The coconuts are our second most important crop. Our coconut tree has a thousand uses. All of its parts have many uses. The leaves are used in making house materials, brooms, fuel, lanterns, decorations, and in wrapping our best-liked rice cakes. From the shell of the coconut, charcoal, gas masks, fuel, explosives are made. From the fibres come hats, bags, shoes. The husks are made into carpets, roofing, doormats. From the milk of the coconut we get beverage, vinegar, and soap, and from the oil, butter, fuel, lubricants, and explosives are obtained. Roots give us beverages as well as fuel."

"Our third biggest crop is sugar. When father needs money, he goes to his sugar plantation and in the afternoon the sugar is ready for sale. Almost all our fathers have a sugar plantation."

Of the corn crop they say, "When rice fails to grow well, our fathers are never afraid. Our backyard is grown to corn. In the forest also kaingins are planted to corn. We cook corn like rice. Sometimes we simply boil them."

In the exchange of these albums learning is taken out of the encyclopedic category and made a vital part of everyday living. Information contained in the Filipino albums, which was made available to school children at a time when such knowledge will help them to interpret immediate world events, is no isolated example of the benefits of such an exchange, but is typical of the way in which Junior Red Cross members have for years been helped in the learning of their ABC's in world understanding.

Kathryn Blood

Rhymes of Gratitude

The Family Forum
Expressing Affection Within the Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Davenport, Iowa

Jingle-writing has been a family custom in our home for many years. It was Father's means of expressing his gratitude to individual members of the family. Mother would bake his favorite cake and later find a note in the bread box with a rhyme that delighted us all. Mother felt honored and went about her work with a new song on her lips.

Soon, we of the next generation tried our skill at writing jingles, and little rhymes of gratitude sprang up at the most unexpected times. They supplemented "ready-made" greeting cards, or were hand-printed on homemade ones. They cheered relatives or friends who were temporarily shut in, and brought a happy thought of home to those who had feathered their own nests in distant cities.

In recent years, vacation plans have not been complete without preparing humorous verses for those who must stay at home. Days before the traveler leaves he is busy concocting rhyming notes to secretly fasten on toothbrush and broom handles; to pin on nighties and house aprons; to hide in lounging slippers and kitchen drawers. Thus the "stay-at-homes" are kept amused with a treasure hunt of jingles until the "wanderers" are safely home again.

When a hostess freshens up the room we occupied over the week end, what does she find tucked in with the "gratitude gift" that we have left on her dresser? A jingle to be sure! It means so much more than a formal "thank-you" note, because here is something that has required thought, as well as love and consideration.

(Miss) F. A.

A Saturday Column

Babes Knitting For Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Noroton, Conn.

One of the busiest and most serious groups of knitters for Britain is the Lower Primary group of five-year-olds at Daycroft School, Noroton, Connecticut. Having seen their mothers busy with knitting needles, the tiny tots asked their teacher if they couldn't knit for the babies in England. The Human Relations Committee, one of the regular school groups, was told, and the babes were supplied with wool and knitting needles. Soon squares the required size for afghans were piling up in the teacher's basket, and eventually one quite creditably knitted afghan was completed and sent to the British War Relief. Another is now nearing completion the infants having given up knitting their dollies' clothes in order to have more time to spend knitting for the real babies in England! The refrain in the room during the knitting period is a murmur of "In, over, through, off," the last word always on a slightly rising inflection!

The 200 Picturable Words in Basic English List

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you made up your list of pictured names from the suggestions given in the previous article you will have probably come very near to the Basic English list. If you have a great number of words on your list which are not included here, consider why your selection differs from Mr. Ogden's. You will almost certainly find some good reasons for the differences, and in so doing you will establish in your memory the list which is in Basic.

Here are the 200 pictured names—the dividend in the Basic English vocabulary:

Basic English
88th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

Angle	Arch	Face	Floor
Ant	Arm	Farm	Fly
Apple	Army	Feather	Foot
		Finger	Fork
Baby	Bone	Fish	Fowl
Bag	Book	Flag	Frame
Ball	Boot		
Band	Bottle	Garden	Goat
Basin	Box	Girl	Gun
Basket	Boy	Glove	
Bath	Brain		
Bed	Brake	Hair	Hook
Bee	Branch	Hammer	Horn
Bell	Brick	Hand	Horse
Berry	Bridge	Hat	Hospital
Bird	Brush	Head	House
Blade	Bucket	Heart	
Board	Bulb		
Boat	Button	Island	Jewel
Cake	Circle	Kettle	Knife
Camera	Clock	Key	Knot
Card	Cloud	Knee	
Cart	Coat		
Carriage	Collar	Leaf	Line
Cat	Comb	Leg	Lip
Chain	Cord	Library	Lock
Cheese	Cow		
Chest	Cup	Map	Moon
Chin	Curtain	Match	Mouth
Church	Cushion	Monkey	Muscle
Dog	Drawer	Nail	Net
Door	Dress	Neck	Nose
Drain	Drop	Needle	Nut
		Nerve	
Ear	Engine		
Egg	Eye	Office	Oven
		Orange	
		Parcel	Plate
		Pen	Plough
		Pencil	Pocket
		Picture	Pot
		Pig	Potato
		Pin	Prison
		Pipe	Pump
		Plane	
		Rail	Rod
		Rat	Roof
		Receipt	Root
		Ring	
		Sail	Sponge
		School	Spoon
		Scissors	Spring
		Screw	Square
		Seed	Stamp
		Sheep	Star
		Shelf	Station
		Ship	Stem
		Shirt	Stick
		Shoe	Stocking
		Skin	Stomach
		Skirt	Store
		Snake	Street
		Sock	Sun
		Spade	
		Table	Tongue
		Tail	Tooth
		Thread	Town
		Throat	Train
		Thumb	Tray
		Ticket	Tree
		Toe	Trousers
		Umbrella	
		Wall	Window
		Watch	Wing
		Wheel	Wire
		Whip	Worm
		Whistle	

A word must be said here about the rules of word expansion we took up in the first few articles of this series. The words in this list follow the same patterns, as do all other words, in the orderly process by which they expand their meanings. *Arm* may expand its sense from the bodily appendage to the *arm of the law*, or the *arm of a chair*. *Heart* may be used in such sense as the *heart of the city*, or the *heart of the argument*.

Here is an exercise which will help to fix some of the Basic English pictured names in your memory:

What Basic English pictured name might be given to a person who:—

says malicious things
is a gourmand
is treacherous
is a poltroon
is too imitative
is insensate
cries over trifling mishaps
is formal and conventional
is a waggish fellow
is a mendicant
spends too much time in libraries
is a buffoon

Here is another exercise:—

Take the words *lip*, *pin*, *key*, *bad*, *mouth*, and *leaf*, and make a sentence with each in their primary physical sense—that is, the sense in which they are listed as picturable in the Basic English vocabulary. Then make sentences using each word in as many other senses as you can find.

Here is an example using the word *root*.

The plant died because its roots could find no soil.

The root of the argument is the different interests of the two parties.

The root of the trouble goes back into past years.

She felt that she had no roots in her new life.

No answers will be given to these questions. The only test of their accuracy is whether they make sense to you.

Please address correspondence to the Education Department.

I Secretly Smile—

when my friends call me "A Model Mother"

—Because EVERY parent CAN USE the plan I USED—to make their children alert, lovable, self-reliant

Of course I swell with pride when folks say nice things about MY CHILDREN and about MY SUCCESS IN TRAINING THEM. But when they call me a "Model Mother", I have to smile. Really I'm not! I'm just a normal, average mother, who loves her children and is ambitious for them to be well-mannered, unselfish, and unspoiled... eager to do all I can to help them become competent grown-ups for the difficult days ahead.

IF I DESERVE ANY SPECIAL CREDIT... it's for doing what YOU too can do... I felt that "mother love" and "doing the best we could" wouldn't be enough. My husband and I talked it over. We agreed there was need for capable outside counsel and guidance. "If only there were some proven plan of personality and character development we could follow"... something that could go into action with the tiny toddler, and carry through to adolescence. And then the very PLAN we had visualized in our wishful thinking came into our home in the form of the well known "My Book House" Plan. We adopted this five part "Book House" Plan... it's been in daily use ever since... and if my children have the winning personality and strong character traits my friends say they have, I give "My Book House" full credit.

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Former National League All-Stars Thrill Sell-Out Crowd for Army Relief

Hockey Heroes Demonstrate Why They Once Were on Top

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Time may have slowed down their lightning-like reflexes and absence from the game may have dulled the razor-edged keenness which once was theirs, but you only needed one glance at the former National Hockey League All-Stars assembled last night at Boston Garden to know that once upon a time these hockey players were tops.

That these 16 super-stars, probably the greatest galaxy of hockey heroes ever assembled on the same ice at one time, managed to gain a 4-4 tie with the Boston Bruins was wholly incidental to the evening. Merely their presence was enough for the crowd of 14,662 persons who jammed the Garden to assure the Army Relief Society of receiving more than $14,000.

It was a spine-tingling sight to watch these former greats take the ice one by one, each clad in the jersey he wore in the days of his greatness. What memories were revived as they appeared in order —Cooney Weiland, Cy Wentworth, Marty Barry, Larry Aurie, Hooley Smith, Herbie Lewis, Ching Johnson, Harvey Jackson, Joe Primeau, Charlie Conacher, George Owen, Frankie Boucher, Bunny Cook, Bill Cook, Red Horner, Tiny Thompson, and the one and only Eddie Shore!

"Gone but not forgotten" were never truer words as thunderous cheers greeted these men, with Shore receiving the greatest ovation of all. So vociferous was the crowd when the Edmonton Express appeared that the program had to be halted while he said over the amplifiers, "You've all had some great thrills in your lives, but you don't know just how I feel tonight. Sometimes you've met someone who has put out his hand to you and then on your shoulder and has said, 'It's nice to see you.' Well, that's just how I feel tonight."

These old-timers, whose glory story is the story of hockey itself in the past decade and a half, put on a far more interesting exhibition than was thought they could. Even after being away from competition for several years, they still showed the teamwork, the headiness, and the tricks that made them famous. Passes were short, sharp, and accurate, and those receiving passes held them on their sticks. Shooting was for the corners, while the only phase of the game that suffered understandably was the back-checking department.

Hard on Brimsek

It did not matter that the officials were not too strict in the matter of offsides. That was as it should have been. It made it a bit hard on Frankie Brimsek, but Tiny's successor did not mind. Most of the evening he wore a wide grin as he kicked out shot after shot.

The wind-up of this most successful affair came as a complete surprise to the crowd, as first all members of the Stars and then all the Bruins leaped over the dasher to take part in a grand game of shinny. Frankie Brimsek was shanghaied out of his net by Herbie Lewis, but the All-Stars were unable to work the puck down the ice through the maze of legs and sticks and the game ended as it should in a tie.

Over the Blue Line

The $14,000 realized last night was the greatest single contribution by any one single organization to the Army Relief Society Fund, Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry announced . . . The Garden was a complete sell-out . . . Mary Simpson and Edi Scholdan, figure skating instructors at the Boston Arena, pleased the crowd with their exhibition before the game . . . Bill Stewart, Herb Gallagher, and Bill Cleary did the officiating.

* * *

Confirming the story in these columns last Wednesday, the Bruins have called upon the Boston Olympics for help in these troublesome times . . . Four players have agreed to sign professional contracts—Jack McGill, Clare Martin, and Jake Wade today, and Lloyd Gronsdal next Monday . . . McGill and Martin will play for the Bruins against Detroit at the Garden tomorrow night, while Gronsdal will appear in the line-up against Montreal here Tuesday . . . Wade leaves today for Springfield where he will join Cooney Weiland's Hershey Bears for their game against Eddie Shore's sextet tonight . . . Frankie Mario is also being shipped back to Hershey . . . Wade will be the only one missing tonight at the Olympics tackle New York Rovers in a league game at the Garden . . . Martin is due to pair at defense with Johnny Crawford, leaving Flash Hollett free to center the third line between Busher Jackson and Dutch Hiller . . . McGill will take over Bill Cowley's centering duties between Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman . . . The Olympics lost to Johnstown last night 3-2 after leading 2-1 with some seven minutes to go.

Famous Ranger Scoring Line

Associated Press

Together Again After Five Years Apart

In the Boston Garden last night this former Ranger line of (left to right) Bun Cook, Frank Boucher and Bill Cook scored two of the four goals to tie the Boston Bruins in the Army Relief Fund game. Bill Cook was the scorer with his line mates helping. Brother Bun now manages Providence and Bill manages Cleveland in the American Hockey League and Boucher is coaching the leading team of the National Hockey League, the Rangers.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

'Cocky' Fain Certain to Come East

Ferris "Cocky" Fain, highly regarded young first baseman of the San Francisco Seals, is getting an unusually generous amount of publicity for a ball player still beyond the boundaries of the major leagues. No man since Yankee Joe Di Maggio has been favored with so much attention. Almost any day you pick up a California newspaper you read of the boy as "another Hal Chase," or "as good a workman as 50 per cent of the first sackers now in the American and National leagues."

All of which sounds from this distance like the efforts of a publicity director, paid to build up the value of a piece of baseball ivory that will some day be offered in the open market. It has been done before.

Rare Talents

However, according to impartial observers—men who have no particular interest in him—Fain is possessed of rare natural talents on a ball field and unquestionably is headed for a bright future in the big leagues. World conditions may delay his eastward invasion. But sooner or later he seems a cinch to live up to his press clippings on this side of the Rockies.

To begin at the beginning, Cocky Fain first attracted Pacific Coast League scouts while playing with the Roosevelt High School nine in Oakland. In 1939 he signed a 'Frisco contract and spent most of the year sitting around watching the older fellows doing their chores. He did, however, get into parts of a dozen games, and to keep the records straight, was credited with an official .212 batting average.

Almost Quit

The following year Fain sat on the bench until Jack Burns ran into a slump. But by the end of the season Cocky had appeared in 146 games, hit a weak .238 and fielded last among regular first basemen. "Nothing here suggested "another Hal Chase." In fact, it is said the young man considered quitting the game.

But in '41 young Fain roared away to a great start with the Seals. For a couple of months he was the league leader with an inflated average, and although he later tapered off, he did finish with a respectable .310 figure. On top of that his defensive play "was terrific," to quote one critic. He showed the boys that he could move around the bag with the grace and instinct of a natural ball player, and he became much smarter at the plate. The Seals began getting nibbles from interested big league scouts.

One More Year

Charley Graham though, turned a deaf ear. He feels that Fain's development in 1942 will be even more pronounced than it was in '41. He visions the youngster as a .350 hitter a few months from now, with fat offers coming from all directions East of the Rockies. Too, Graham has worked up a keen interest in Cocky and believes it would be a mistake—perhaps ruin his career—to send him to the majors this year. Another season under Lefty O'Doul certainly will not hurt any boy.

The only public interest shown in Fain to date has come from the Cleveland Indians. It may be that the Indians and Seals already have come to an agreement on the rookie, but for reasons better known to themselves have decided to keep it quiet. Anyhow, it is a fact that more clubs than the Tribe are interested, and Californians have a hunch that no matter what Graham is asking next winter, the price will be cheap. Fain to them looks like one of those fellows who can't miss.

Barney Ewell Will Run In Boston Meet

Today's announcement by Director Tom Kanaly of the 53rd annual B. A. A. Games, which are to be held at Boston Garden one week from tonight, of receipt of the signed entry of Norwood H. "Barney" Ewell of Penn State College for the Major Briggs 50-yard dash, gives that event a great lift in interest. This will mark the first appearance of Ewell in Boston for indoor competition.

The flashy Nittany Lion is one of the greatest sprinters in the United States today. For the past several years he has lead the intercollegiate field of 100 and 220 yarders, and his speed off the mark will thrill all New England track followers.

Ewell is the present national A. A. U. 100 meters champion, having won the title from Harold Davis of California, who won the Briggs Special in the 1941 Games. In winning the national title, Ewell was clocked for 100 meters in 10.3s., equalling the championship record. Ewell was forced to bow to Davis in the 200 meters, although he was a very close second. Last February in the national A. A. U. indoor championships he finished second to Herbert Thompson of Jersey City, who twice in the last three years has carried off top honors in the Briggs 50 yard dash.

Thompson also is entered for next Saturday night and now with Ewell in the fight for top honors, the sprinters are liable to "steal the spotlight" from the scores of other star performers.

Director Kanaly also announced today that the relay program next Saturday night would consist of 17 team races, at distances from 1 lap for the midgets to 5½ laps for the runners in the varsity 2 mile relay.

By-Plays

The Wrights

Closing of the sporting goods store of Wright and Ditson brings many revelations to mind regarding the senior member of that firm. We refer to the late George Wright.

He was one of the best professional baseball players of his day, which was in the '70s and '80s of the last century. He and his brother Harry played with the old Cincinnati Reds before the National League was formed. Later they played with the Boston Nationals.

But George Wright was not only interested in playing baseball. He was a fine cricketer and used to play that game when it was one of the activities of the Longwood Cricket Club. He also became an enthusiastic golfer. In fact there did not seem to be a sport that he was not interested in.

Perhaps it was only natural that he should have two sons who were interested in sports. They were Beals and Irving and they made names for themselves in lawn tennis. The former won the United States national singles and doubles titles and was a Davis Cup player. Irving was a good player, though not the equal of his brother.

It was our pleasure to see these two generations on the diamond, cricket field, golf course and tennis courts, and those who were equally fortunate in seeing them in their favorite games will agree with us that they were among the leaders in their fields of sport covering a period of some 50 or more years.

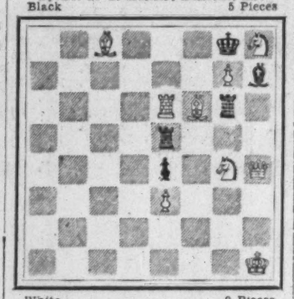
G. M. R. H.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

February 7, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2425

By Dr. P. G. Keeney, Bellevue, Ky.
Black — 5 Pieces

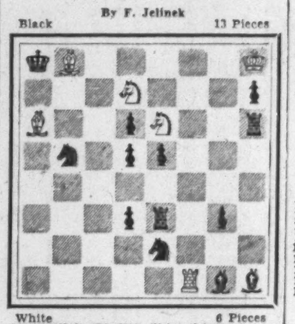


White — 9 Pieces
2B3kKt/8Pb/4RBr1/4r3/4p1KtQ/4P3/8/7K
White to play and mate in two

(A second contribution to the Informal Composing Tourney by the well-known Kentucky composer, who conducted a popular chess column in the Cincinnati Enquirer for many years.)

Problem No. 2426

By F. Jelinek
Black — 13 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
kB5K/3Kt3p/B2pKt2r/1kt1pp3/8/3pr1p1/-4kt3/5Rbb
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Narodni Politika, 1939.)

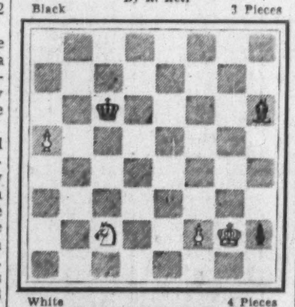
Solutions to Problems

No. 2423. R-K3
No. 2424. 1. R-R8 threat.
2. Kt-K4ch
1. ..... BxR
2. KtxP(B4)
1. ..... B-B3
2. KtxKP

End-Game No. 600. White draws: 1 P-B3, Kt-K4; 2 K-Kt7, KtxP; 3 KxP, P-Kt5; 4 K-B5, P-Kt6; 5 K-Kt4, P-Kt7; 6 K-R3, and if Black queens, White advances his pawns, and is thereby stalemated!

End-Game No. 601

By R. Retl
Black — 3 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces
White to play and win
(Not too easy, but before long White is able to force through one of his pawns.)

National Championship

Acting upon suggestions made by the players themselves, George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, has announced that the Federation had withdrawn its decision not to hold the championship tournament due this year. This came chiefly because the players, I. Kashdan acting as spokesman, agreed to compete without any guaranteed prize fund.

Details have not yet been worked out, but it is expected that Samuel Reshevsky will defend his thrice-won championship some time within the next two or three months.

St. Louis Chess League Results

The annual winter team tournament of the St. Louis Chess League was won by the Missouri Pacific-St. Louis Chess Club, whose match score of four wins and two losses was equaled by the Y. M. C. A., who trailed by a half-point in total game points. Third was the Independents, with the Bell Telephone Chess Club last.

St. Louis Prize Game

This was awarded Best Played Game Prize in the St. Louis team tournament just concluded.

Dutch Defense

White	S. B. Avis, Bell Telephone C. C.	Black	C. M. Burton Independent C. C.
1	P-Q4	P-KB4	
2	P-QB4	P-K3	
3	Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	
4	P-KKt3	B-Kt5	
5	B-Kt2	Castles	
6	B-Q2	Q-K	
7	Kt-B3	P-Q3	
8	Castles	Kt-B3	
9	Q-Kt3	BxKt	
10	BxB	K-R	
11	Kt-Q2	P-K4	
12	PxP	KtxP	
13	Kt-K	Kt-Kt3	
14	P-B4	Q-K6ch	
15	K-R	Kt-Kt5	
16	B-B3(a)	Q-Kt3	
17	Q-B2(b)	P-KR4	
18	P-K4	P-R5	
19	Kt-Kt3	PxKP	
20	BxP	Kt-B7ch	
21	K-Kt2	B-R6ch	
22	K-B3	B-Kt5ch	
23	K-Kt2	KtxPch	
24	PxKt	RxP	
25	B-Q4	B-R6ch	
26	K-Kt	QR-QB(c)	
27	BxQ	R-Kt5ch	
28	B-Kt2	RxBch	
29	K-B	Kt-Kt5ch	
30	B-B2	RxB dbl. ch	
31	K-Kt	RxQ	
32	K-R	Mates in 3 (d)	

Notes by the winner

(a) 16. P-KR3 seems to avoid White's subsequent difficulties.
(b) 17. QxQ, followed by 18. P-KR3 looks best.
(c) The winning stroke.
(d) Of course, by 33. ..... RxPch; 34 K-Kt, R-Kt7ch; 35 K-R, Kt-B7 mate.

Manhattan Game

Here is how Weaver Adams defeated a former New York State champion in the current Manhattan Chess Club championship.

Queen's Pawn Game

Denker White	Adams Black	Denker White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-K2	R-Q8
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 Q-K3	R(R1)-Q
3 B-B4	B-B4	21 B-B2	Kt-K2
4 P-K3	P-K3	22 B-Kt3	R-Q7
5 B-QKt5	B-Q3	23 QxKtP	Kt-B4
6 Castles	KKt-K2	24 Q-K5	Kt-Q5
7 P-B4	BxB	25 Kt-R4	Q-B2
8 PxB	PxP	26 Q-K3	R-Q6
9 BxP	Q-Q3	27 Q-K	QxP
10 Q-Kt3	CastlesQR	28 Q-R5	Kt-K7ch
11 Kt-K5	B-Kt3	29 K-R	R-Kt6
12 Kt-QB3	KtxP	30 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt
13 Q-R4	Q-Kt3	31 Kt-Q7ch	RxKt
14 QR-QB	Kt(K2)-B3	32 Q-K5ch	QxQ
15 KtxKt	KtxKt	33 P-B4	RxPch
16 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5	34 KxR	Q-R4 mate
17 Q-B4	P-QB3		
18 B-R4	Kt-B4		

Iowa Basketball Star Sets Three Scoring Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The 27 points scored in the Chicago game here Feb. 2 by Ben Trickey, University of Iowa basketball forward, not only was a new Hawkeye scoring record but established two 1942 high marks for the Big Ten.

Trickey's total is the best made by any conference player in a league game this season, surpassing the previous high of 25 set by Tony Jaros, Minnesota sophomore forward, against Chicago.

When the Iowan made 12 field goals, he exceeded the best previous mark this season, 11 made by John Kotz, Wisconsin forward, in the Iowa game. The Hawkeye star's dozen baskets is only one short of the all-time Big Ten record held jointly by five players.

Trickey hit 52 per cent of his shots, sinking his 12 goals on 23 attempts. He made all of his three free throws.

When Ben Stephens set the previous Iowa scoring record of 23 points in the Indiana game at Iowa City in 1938, he made ten field goals and three of six free throws.

More Titles

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—His mastery of the Florida winter golfing tour unbeatable so far, 19-year-old Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, began polishing his strokes today for the next event, the 18th annual Dixie amateur at Miami Feb. 23-28.

Stranahan added to his other two Florida triumphs the South Florida tournament title by downing Tommy Goodwin of New York yesterday 2 and 1. He also holds the Arizona and Ohio Amateur titles.

Regatta Plans For Motorboats Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Several prominent motor boat regatta fixtures already have been scheduled for 1942 and additional events are being lined up to forecast an active year's program ahead for the sport.

The national Sweepstakes regatta at Red Bank, N. J.; the Albany-to-New York Marathon down the Hudson River in May, and the national outboard and Intercollegiate outboard championships headline the annual features that will be held. The Sweepstakes are planned for August and the Intercollegiates on May 30 at a site to be selected. The nationals usually fall in mid-September and committees in Columbus, Ohio, and Pulaski, Va., are among those seeking this titular event.

Motor boat racing for the year gets under way down in Florida this month. The Palm Beach Yacht Club's Washington Birthday regatta on Lake Worth will start off a "Grapefruit Circuit" that now has been condensed to four programs this winter. Miami, St. Petersburg and Jacksonville are the other Florida cities on the chart.

Miami follows Palm Beach on Feb. 28-March 1, and St. Petersburg and Jacksonville are attempting to rearrange their dates so that they will follow directly after the other two regattas.

From the Pacific Coast comes an announcement by C. King Brumman, of Los Angeles, senior vice-president of the American Power Boat Association, that the Craig Trophy Cruiser race is planned for May 30. This open water predicted log contest was held off the California coast for the first time last year when the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers' famous gold prize was turned over to that region for competition.

Mangrum Leads

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 7 (AP)—Heading a wrecking crew of 22 par busters, lanky, unhearlded Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago set a spectacular pace through the first round of the $5,000 Western open yesterday with a six under par 65.

Overlooked in the pre-tournament predictions, Mangrum threw a scare into the big-name delegation when he moved into a commanding two-stroke lead over Benny Hogan, golf's mightiest mite, and a larger advantage over other more highly rated professionals competing in this 42nd edition of the Western.

Price Up

Even baseball pennants will be worth more this year. The flag winning team in the American Association will get $5,000. In the last few seasons only $4,000 went to the season's champ.

Abandons Track

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 7 (AP)—Archie San Romani, the former Kansas track star, has been appointed assistant supervisor of instrumental music in the Portland public schools, the School Committee has announced.

Since 1940, San Romani has been director of music and director of physical education in suburban Cape Elizabeth schools.

In accepting the new teaching job, which starts next September, San Romani said he definitely was giving up his track career for his first love—music.

Sports Around the Hub

Kirkwood Hits Standardization

Joe Kirkwood, probably the greatest trick shot artist in the world, is one who disagrees sharply with the recent trend toward the standardization of the game of golf. Speaking yesterday at a luncheon in his honor at the Hotel Lenox, Kirkwood declared that golf is too much of an individual problem for each player and that standardization was impossible. "No two players are alike," he declared, "and when you try to make the game the same for everyone you are making a big mistake."

Here in Boston to give an exhibition of his best trick shots at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show which opened at Mechanics Building today, Kirkwood will show just what can be done with a club and a ball. Joe's stuff is much better in the open where he has more room, but his tricks should prove interesting just the same. Among his best ones are hitting two balls at the same time with two clubs and having the balls cross in mid-air about 100 yards down the fairway, hitting a ball 225 yards with a wood after it has been completely embedded in the turf, and hitting true shots with wobbly-shafted clubs. Joe has given exhibitions in every country in the world except Russia and Alaska, and would have given them there too if those countries had golf courses.

* * *

In a letter to General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox yesterday, Emerson Dickman, right-hand pitcher, said he had enlisted in the Naval Reserve at Miami, Fla., on Jan. 19. He added that he expects to be called up about March 1.

Dickman is the sixth man on the Red Sox honor roll. Mickey Harris, Al Flair, Earl Johnson and Larry Powell already are working for Uncle Sam, and Ted Williams will go in at any moment.

Ed Doherty also announced today that five Red Sox have either signed 1942 contracts, or agreed to terms. They are: Dick Newsome, Johnny Peacock, Johnny Welaj, Herb Hash, and Manager Joe Cronin. The skipper, of course, had a holdover contract.

* * *

The story out of Ann Arbor that Michigan would not be able to play Harvard in football this fall since the Crimson permits freshmen to take part is the same sort of story that will occur among many rivals, but all will be ironed out to meet the war conditions.

* * *

While the Boston hockey public received more than a little enjoyment from the appearance of the former N. H. L. greats at the Garden last night, the players themselves had a grand re-union before and after the contest. There were eight managers from the 10 American Hockey League teams in the game: Cooney Weiland, Hershey; Bill Cook, Cleveland; Bun Cook, Providence; Herb Lewis, Indianapolis; Ching Johnson, Washington; Larry Aurie, Pittsburgh; Tiny Thompson, Buffalo; and Eddie Shore, Springfield.

* * *

Now that the Army Relief Sports Night has passed successfully, the next to come along is the Navy Relief night at the "Ice Follies of 1942" on Feb. 11, the receipts of which are to be turned over to the help of families of Navy men. The Garden and cast of the Follies contribute willingly.

Michigan Rule

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 7 (AP)—Legally speaking, Michigan cannot play its scheduled football game with Harvard next fall, now that the Ivy League has approved freshman players—but don't count the contest off yet.

Herbert O. Crisler, Wolverines athletic director, pointed out that the Big Ten has a rule which prohibits any conference member from meeting a school where first-year men compete.

Most Michigan coaches, he said, feel that the Big Ten will be forced to make adjustments similar to that taken by Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

Chinese Court Star

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (AP)—A Chinese boy is an oddity on a Pacific Northwest college basketball team but little Al Mar is doing all right for himself—and Whitman College.

The Seattle-born lad scored 15 field goals for 30 points as Whitman beat Puget Sound, 65 to 39. He's a freshman.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 6

American Association
Omaha 3, St. Louis 2.

Eastern Amateur League
Atlantic City 3, River Vale 2.
Baltimore 5, Washington 4.
Johnstown 3, Boston 2.

College Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 6

East
Colby 47, Boston U. 37.
Springfield 57, St. Michael's 29.
Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 43, New Britain Teachers 33.
Duquesne 38, Glenville 37.
Elizabethtown 45, Towson Teachers 39.
Grove City 34, St. Vincent 32.
Connecticut 47, Maine 39.
Brooklyn 45, Scranton 40.
Slippery Rock 37, Shippensburg 33.
Concord 54, Potomac State 48.
Seton Hall 53, Providence 33.
Washington-Jefferson 49, Dickinson 38.
Penn Military 46, Philadelphia 43.
West Liberty 53, Morris Harvey 36.
Tufts 47, Mass. State 45.
Fordham 54, Holy Cross 49.
Baltimore 36, Mount St. Mary's 37.

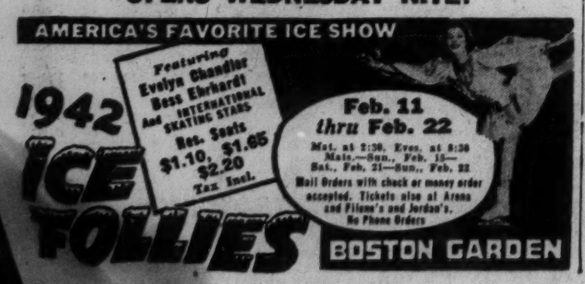
South
Louisiana State 54, Georgia Tech 41.
Ouachita 53, Arkansas State T. 33.
Auburn 32, Georgia 28.
E. Kentucky T. 50, Georgetown College 49.
Loyola (New Orleans) 58, Howard 52.
Vanderbilt 41, Mississippi State 38.
Furman 37, William and Mary 35.
W. Virginia State 46, Kentucky State 43.
South Carolina 62, Clemson 39.
Florida 37, Miami 34.
Wake Forest 44, North Carolina State 43.

Midwest
Franklin 41, Earlham 28.
Manchester 58, Taylor 50.
Lawrence Tech 42, Concordia 36.
N. Dakota State 42, S. Dakota State 35.
Monmouth 36, Grinnell 34.
North Central (Ill.) 41, Millikin 39.
Bemidji T. 34, Winona T. 31.
St. Cloud T. 43, Mankato T. 37.
Wayne T. 51, Kearney T. 36.
Lawrence 50, Knox 47.
Coe 45, Ripon 30.
Central 43, Northwestern 39 (Okla.).
Northern Michigan 59, Fort Brady 22.
Akron 57, Heidelberg 30.
Toledo 86, Youngstown 32.
Warrensburg T. 38, Cape Girardeau T. 31.
Olivet 49, Albion 45.
Assumption (Ont.) 37, Ferris 34.
Alma 46, Hillsdale 19.
Luther 45, Wartburg 29.
North Dakota 28, South Dakota 24.
Loras 53, Penn 29.
Peru Teachers 60, Doane 40.
Iowa State T. 60, Western Illinois T. 45.
Culver-Stockton 39, William Jewell 30.
Central (Ia.) 40, Parsons 27.
Michigan State 36, Cincinnati 30.
Ohio 44, Miami (Ohio) 38.
Baker 42, McPherson 28.
Northeastern (Okla.) 32, Okla. Bap. 30.
St. Benedict's 42, Fort Hays 39.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Tea. 51, Southwestern (Kas) 42.
Wichita 30, Washburn 26.
Maryville Tea. 48, Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 32.
Missouri Valley 52, Drury 41.

West
Washington State 58, Washington 52.
Arizona State (Tem.) N. Mexico Ag. 37.
Stanford 43, Southern California 33.
Greeley State 54, Western (Colo.) St. 40.
Eastern Washington 67, Pacific Luth. 34.
San Francisco U. 34, Nevada 31.
San Francisco St. 59, Humboldt St. 54.
Utah State 41, Colorado State 26.
Montana State 45, Idaho Southern 43.
New Mex. Mines 62, N. New Mex. T. 45.
Wyoming 47, Denver 43.
W. Texas State 89, Hardin Simmons 30.
Loyola (L. A.) 42, Santa Barbara St. 37.
College of Idaho 31, Pacific (Ore.) 26.
California 54, UCLA 50 (overtime).
Redlands 41, Occidental 36.
Branch Agricultural 35, Dixie 35.
Weber 49, Snow 41.
Carbon 51, Westminster 43.
Texas Wesleyan 40, Howard Payne 39.
Arkansas 53, Baylor 43.
Dal El Baker 49, Austin 33.

OPENS WEDNESDAY NITE!

AMERICA'S FAVORITE ICE SHOW



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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange, Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	166,000
Previous day's sales	431,960
1942 volume to date	15,171,695
1941 volume to date	15,362,325

Stock Trend Downward In Dull Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—The stock market ran into further squally weather today and most leaders were unable to maintain their balance.

The direction was downward at the start, although weakness was a rarity in any department. Dealings were slack, even for a Saturday, and, near the final hour, declines of fractions predominated.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Western Union, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Union Carbide, International Harvester and Texas Co.

Occasional plus signs were attached to Boeing, General Motors, Woolworth, Chesapeake & Ohio and Westinghouse.

Potential bidders, on the whole, inclined to stand aside pending outcome of the critical siege of Singapore and clarification of other war situations, brokers said. A little encouragement was seen in the lack of urgent liquidation.

Bonds Irregular

Indecisive price movements ruled in all sections of the bond market toward the close of the short session today, quotations holding to a narrow, irregular range.

Rail issues continued to account for most of the trading, generally holding within ¼ point of previous levels.

Off slightly were Atchison 4s of '95, St. Paul 5s and Erie 4½s of 2015. Balancing those declines were advances by Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Industrials and utilities held steady, trading mostly unchanged in light volume. U. S. Governments followed a similar pattern in over-the-counter markets.

New South Wales 5s of '58 moved higher in the foreign list, Peru 6s of '60 also edging upward. Trading in that list was scanty.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Jan. 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices resumed their upward movement during the week ended Jan. 31 and showed a gain of 0.4 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This advanced the Bureau's index to 95.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since September, 1929. In the last four weeks the index has risen 1.7 per cent and it is 19 per cent above the like week of 1941.

The indexes for the farm products and textile products groups rose 1 per cent. Foods and miscellaneous commodities advanced 0.3 per cent; chemicals and allied products and housefurnishing goods, 0.2 per cent; and building materials, 0.1 per cent. Average wholesale prices for fuel and lighting materials declined slightly, while the indexes for hides and leather products and metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

(1926=100)	Jan. 31 1942	Jan. 24 1942	P.C. Changes to Jan. 31 '42 from Jan. 1942	Feb. 1 1941
Commodity grps				
All commodities	95.9	95.5	+0.4	+19.0
Farm products	101.3	100.3	+ 1.0	+41.3
Foods	93.9	93.6	+ 0.3	+27.4
Hides & leather	115.7	115.7		+12.8
Textile products	93.6	92.7	+ 1.0	+24.5
Fuel & light mtls	78.8	78.9	— 0.1	+ 8.5
Metal & products	103.6	103.6		+ 5.9
Bldg materials	109.6	109.5	+ 0.1	+10.2
Chem & allied	96.7	96.5	+ 0.2	+22.7
Housefurnish gs	102.9	102.7	+ 0.2	+13.8
Misc commod	88.4	88.1	+ 0.3	+15.1
Raw materials	96.4	95.5	+ 0.9	+29.6
Semimnfd atcls	92.0	91.8	+ 0.2	+13.2
Manufact prods	96.4	96.3	+ 0.1	+15.0
Com other than farm products	94.7	94.5	+ 0.2	+14.6
Com other than farm and foods	94.7	94.5	+ 0.2	+12.1

Shipments of Tire Casings Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal order freezing stocks of tires dropped December shipments of automotive casings to 2,604,022 units, 35.7 per cent under November's total and 47.8 per cent under December, 1940, the Rubber Manufacturers Association said.

December production, 2,967,387 units, was 25.1 per cent under November and 40.3 per cent under December of 1940.

Casings shipped for original equipment purposes in December totaled 1,288,798, a drop of 28.5 per cent from November and 50.9 per cent below shipments in December, 1940.

Replacement shipments for the month were 1,278,854 casings, 40.8 per cent off from November and 42.8 per cent below the comparable month of 1940.

Stocks in the hands of manufacturers Dec. 31, 1941, were 4,416,640 against 4,042,995 at the end of November and 9,126,528 on Dec. 31, 1940.

Shipments of inner tubes for December totaled 2,390,215 for all purposes including export, against 3,824,665 in November and 4,643,781 in December of 1940. Stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1941, were 4,678,407 against 4,377,171 a month earlier and 7,016,948 on Dec. 31, 1940.

Bristol-Myers Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Bristol-Myers Co. estimated consolidated earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 at $3,460,670 after provision of $500,000 as a reserve for losses, equal to $2.07 a capital share, compared with $3,822,642, or $2.73 a share, in 1940. Main plant of the company, a maker of proprietary drugs, is at West Elizabeth, N. J. Other plants are located throughout the world.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Feb 5
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	10	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅛
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Feb 6
8¼	5¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 6
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 3
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb 6
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	15	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	¼	¼	Feb 6
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5½	5½	5½	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
11¼	4⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	138	138	138	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	12⅛	12¼	12½	Feb 6
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	Feb 6
9	5	Allied Stores	8	6	5⅞	6	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	Feb 3
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	4	28¾	28½	28⅞	
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	18	17¾	18	Feb 5
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 6
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 6
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 5
39	26½	Am Brake 1.20g	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	14	1½	1½	1½	Feb 5
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	9	63	63	63	
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 6
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	71¾	71½	71½	Feb 5
23½	16⅛	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	73½	73½	73½	—1½
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅝	Am Comm Al	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb 4
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	6	21	21	21	Feb 6
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 3
11⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	6	23½	23	23½	Feb 4
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	11	27¼	26	27¼	Feb 4
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	28½	28½	28½	—1
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 4
51¾	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	2	39⅞	39¾	39¾	
2½	1	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 30
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb 6
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	17	4	3⅞	4	Feb 6
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6⅞	7	Jan 21
9⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	13	9¾	9⅜	9½	Feb 6
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	Feb 6
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	9	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	Feb 6
2⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1¼e)	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb 6
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	4	24	24	24	— ⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5½	5½	5½	Feb 5
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	29	7¼	7	7	Feb 4
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	8	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	146¾	146¾	146¾	Feb 6
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	2	33	33	33	Feb 6
28½	15⅞	Am St Fdrs(½e)	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	4	12	12	12	
13½	6⅝	Am Stove (1.20)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Feb 6
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20	20	20	Feb 6
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	128⅛	127¾	128	+ ¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	6	48½	48⅜	48½	
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136	136	136	Feb 6
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	4⅜	4¾	4⅞	Feb 5
29½	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	5	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114	114	114	Feb 6
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Feb 3
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	3	74½	74⅛	74½	+ ½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 6
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	14	27¼	27	27	— ¼
17¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	Feb 6
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	7	3½	3½	3½	
70¼	47⅞	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	4	66½	66	66	Feb 6
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20⅛	Armstrong C ¼e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4	4	4	Feb 2
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6½	6½	Feb 6
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Feb 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	39	35¾	34⅞	35⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	69½	68⅝	69½	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	9	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅞
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 2
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 8g	1	40	40	40	Feb 6
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	22½	22½	22½	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (.35g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	65⅝	65	65⅝	Feb 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	15	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅞	3⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5⅞	6	Feb 5
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	4	24	23¾	24	Feb 6
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jan 30
8½	3⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 29
41¼	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	12	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	1	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb 5
89½	51⅞	Beth Steel (1½e)	22	63⅞	63½	63⅞	— ⅛
131	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	4	120¼	120	120	Feb 5
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	Feb 6
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	Feb 3
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Feb 5
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	— ½
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&B (2g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Feb 5
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28	22	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¾	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18	18	18	Jan 29
12⅜	6⅜	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 6
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	7	17	16¾	16¾	Feb 4
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 6
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	36½	36½	36½	Feb 6
⅜	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 4
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 4
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32½	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb 6
3½	2½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 6
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 6
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	Feb 3
9¾	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 5
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 6
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 6
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	19	19	19	
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	⅞	1	Feb 6
7¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1)	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
14½	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb 6
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39½	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	37	37	37	Feb 3
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26⅜	26⅜	Feb 6
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
67¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	9	69	68¼	69	Feb 6
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	7	38¾	38	38⅜	— ⅜
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
10½	6⅝	Celotex (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	7	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	Feb 6
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 6
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	9	39⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb 6
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
34½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
5⅝	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Feb 4
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16⅜	16¾	16¾	Jan 30
18	8¾	Checker Cab	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb 6
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	7	36⅛	36	36	
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	+5
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 5
1⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 6
6⅛	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11¾	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	15	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
8¼	2½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P'k cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅝	50⅝	Feb 3
		Chi Rock Is & P	1				Jan 31
		C R I & P 6% pf	5				Feb 6
		C R I & P 7% pf	1				— ⅛
9¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb 6
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	Feb 4
3	1	Childs Co	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	5	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 31
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Feb 6
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	69	69	69	— ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57½	57¾	Feb 3
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (¾a)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104	104	104	Feb 6
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 6
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12⅛	12	12	Feb 6
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 6
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	51½	50¼	50¼	Feb 6
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 6
28½	21¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	Feb 6
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
		Com'th & South	3				
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	40	40	40	
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	5	21¾	21½	21¾	
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	23¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	16	16	16	
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 6
8¼	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	17	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	87⅞	87	87	Feb 6
1¼	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb 6
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 30
6½	5	Consol Oil (1½)	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9¾	⅜	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 6
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	4	29	27	29	+1
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Feb 6
16½	11	Container (¼e)	4	12¾	12½	12½	Feb 6
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	5	3	3	3	
111⅛	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	Dec 29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	Feb 6
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	6	26	26	26	— ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	4	8	8	8	Feb 5
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	6	22⅞	22⅝	22

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

War Sharply Reduces U. S. Tin Sources

LONDON (Wide World) — Japan's occupation of Indo-China, Thailand and Malaya cut off the United States and the other anti-Axis nations from less than half their normal sources of tin, trade experts estimated.

The continuing Nipponese drive southward into the Netherlands East Indies and the push into Burma threaten to block off another 20 per cent or more, these sources pointed out.

Tin Outlook

Tin, highly important to both military and civilian life, appeared to be more easily obtainable, however, than the Pacific war area's other vital product, rubber. Both in the long run and the immediate future, the outlook for tin seemed reasonably good from an anti-Axis viewpoint.

Other tin mines can be developed and present production lifted. To fill the gap until then, sizable stockpiles exist, although strict economies will be necessary.

The process of recovering tin from scrap, such as cans, toothpaste tubes and babbitt metal, may have to be expanded sharply.

(Scrap drives both official and unofficial, already have been started in the United States.

(The use of tin has been ordered cut in half for such items as coating for coffee, beer and other cans and has been prohibited for non-essential purposes. Silver has replaced it in some industrial products.)

Tin's importance to the United States is large, since, as in the case of rubber, America is the biggest buyer. Trade statistics showed the United States used around half of world production. The United Kingdom and Russia were the next biggest consumers, anti-Axis nations together taking about 70 per cent.

Production Rising

Total 1940 production was estimated to have reached 240,000 tons and trade circles figured that was topped last year.

Bolivia, with a growing capacity rated recently at 25,000 tons a year, produced as much as 31,000 tons at one time.

(In Washington, U. S. Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones has announced that production from Bolivian ore at a smelter in Texas will meet a part of the United States' needs. Figures on American stock piles before Pearl Harbor were equal to nearly a year's normal requirements.)

The Belgian Congo has been counted on in trade quarters for 8,860 tons a year and Nigeria for 10,500 tons. Unoccupied China is capable of about 11,000 tons a year and Burma another 5,636 tons, although supplies from those sources were regarded as uncertain in the light of world developments.

The rest of the world furnished normally 23,000 tons upward, the experts said, listing at the top Australia with 3,150 tons, Portugal 1,095 tons and the United Kingdom 1,060 tons.

Retail Sales Rise 18 to 25 Per Cent Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reports of retail scales activity during the past week disclosed results more varied than in several weeks past, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

A number of retailers, continues the report, noted signs of diminishing interest in anticipatory purchasing, but there was little general agreement that the rush to stock up on "scarcity" merchandise had so far quieted down appreciably. Spurred by the drop in temperatures, demand for Winter apparel and underclothing showed some further increase. Selling was now somewhat hampered, however, by incomplete stock assortments.

In most sections, woolen and silk piece goods, staple groceries, drugs, and notions containing rubber or metals continued subject to unusually heavy buying pressure. Some moderation of demand was noted in blankets and household linens and attributed partly to the shift in promotional emphasis from January white goods sales to Winter furniture events.

Comparisons with the level of trade a year ago showed an overall increase in retail sales volume of 18 to 25 per cent. The New England region which had one of the smallest gains at this time a year ago reported an average increase of 23 to 28 per cent, one of the largest for this week. The Middle West, a leader a year ago, was still in the forefront with a year-to-year improvemnt of 22 to 30 per cent. Percentage sales increases in othe rmajor regions were estimated as follows: East 15 to 22, South 19 to 25, Southwest 20 to 26, Northwest 14 to 20, Pacific Coast 17 to 22.

Former N. Y. S. E. Head Now Second Lieutenant

WASHINGTON (AP) — William McChesney Martin, Jr., former president of the New York Stock Exchange, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army.

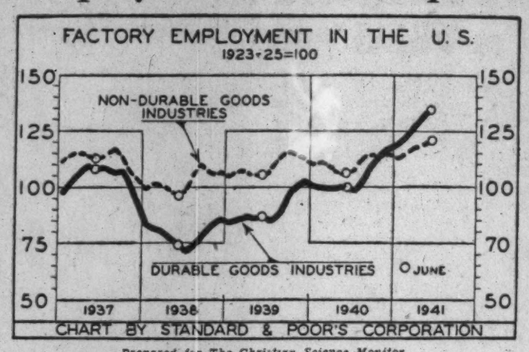
War Department officials said Mr. Martin was on duty at Army general headquarters here where he was transferred several weeks ago as a sergeant.

Whn he was drafted Mr. Martin gave up a $48,000 a year job. He underwent his basic military training at Camp Lee, Virginia.

Crude Oil Output Off

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 457,-135 barrels to 3,868,300 for the week ended Jan. 31, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Further Decline in Factory Employment Seen Temporary



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Suspension of work through conversion of plants to armament production or because of raw material shortages will cause a further decline in factory employment, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. However, in view of the tremendous labor power needed to fulfill our war output aims, this development should prove temporary.

SEC Accepts Exchange Plan To Aid Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has agreed to a six months' experiment with a plan for soliciting purchases of special offerings of securities on the New York Stock Exchange. An opportunity to try similar plans was offered all national securities markets.

The New York plan provides that the special offerings may be made, the SEC said, "only when it is determined that the auction market on the floor of the exchange cannot, within a reasonable time and at a reasonable price, absorb a particular block of stock."

The person making the offering may pay a special commission to the broker for the purchasing customer, but in such cases the broker may not also receive compensation from his customer.

Terms of the offering, including any special commissions, will be shown on the exchange tape. Customers will be advised of special commissions when the transaction is confirmed.

The commission said that exchanges desiring to try such a plan should file it for study. The plan may not be put into effect until given clearance by the SEC. It was explained that such action would not constitute approval by the commission.

The SEC action amounted to granting a conditional exemption from a rule relating to soliciting of purchases on an exchange, and was taken, the commission said, after the New York mart had urged it "as a means of improving the market for some of its securities."

Some commission officials said that the action was in part an outgrowth of the study, begun more than a year ago, of off-the-exchange trading in securities—a practice which boomed after the outbreak of the war in Europe. This practice has been used to dispose of large blocks of securities, such as was done by the British to raise cash for purchase of arms in America.

Business Personals

Merrill Anderson of Merrill Anderson & Co., New York, has been elected president of the New York Financial Advertisers, succeeding Dudley L. Parsons of the New York Trust Company. William T. Wilson of the American Bankers Association was named first vice-president; Harold Whittaker, second vice-president; William Huckel of the Chase National Bank, secretary, and George Kirby of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, treasurer.

John W. Hutton has become associated with G. H. Walker & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, as manager of the Municipal Bond Department in the firm's New York office. Mr. Hutton was formerly in charge of the municipal department of the New York office of Bankamerica Company and before that manager of the municipal bond department of Sutro Bros. & Co. and Francis I. du Pont & Co.

T. J. Majewski has become a limited partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Edward A. Purcell & Co. For the past 10 years, Mr. Majewski has operated his own security firm. Previously he was associated with M. C. Bouvier & Co., and Parrish & Co.

Scudder, Stevens & Clark, investment counsel, announce that Winslow Lewis, associated with the firm for the past 12 years, has been admiteed as a general partner resident in Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis was connected with Fisher and Company, railroad research organization, before joining Scudder, Stevens & Clark in 1929.

Sterling, Grace & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Albert W. Lind has been admitted to general partnership in the firm. Mr. Lind who has been with the firm for the past two years, was formerly associated with the First National Bank of New York. Jan. 15 he was elected a director of Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.

George Lysle, formerly an assistant secretary of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York, has been appointed an assistant vice-president; William A. Edwards, formerly assistant branch supervisor, has been named branch supervisor; Marinus J. Topp, formerly assistant branch manager, assistant branch supervisor, and John F. Wood, formerly an assistant trust officer, trust officer.

Cereal Prices Lag in Push Toward Parity

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (AP) — With grain prices ranging from approximately 62 to 86 per cent of parity, market experts said today cereals have made the poorest showing of any farm commodity group in the rise to levels considered necessary for so-called normal agricultural prosperity.

Wheat, corn, oats and rye prices are sharply below levels that prevailed at the close of the second month of American participation in World War 1. Market experts said that with present surpluses and price control measures, it is unlikely that old war boom levels can be reached at least in the next year or so, unless fundamental trade factors change materially.

Grain prices yesterday closed very little different from those on Jan. 15, when the last parity computations were made. The difference between Chicago prices and the average received by farmers represents transportation, handling and other marketing costs as well as geographical considerations. The following table shows a comparison of present market prices with those prevailing in mid-January and the farm average and parity:

	Chicago Feb. 6	Chicago Jan. 15	Farm parity Jan. 15	Farm average Jan. 15
Wheat, May	1.28½	1.31	1.29	1.06
Corn	.86¼	.86	.94	.73
Oats	.56½	.59⅝	.58	.50
Rye	.85½	.85⅛	1.05	.65

Grain men estimated the equivalent of parity prices in Chicago, based on the spread that existed on Jan. 15, would be around $1.54 for wheat, $1.07 for corn, 68 cents for oats and $1.25 for rye. If these calculations are correct, 110 per cent of parity, the minimum at which price ceilings can be fixed under the new law, would be approximately $1.69 for wheat, $1.17 for corn, 75 cents for oats and $1.37 for rye.

The Government sales program affecting grains helped to depress prices this week. Before the opening today wheat was 2½-⅝ cents lower than a week ago, corn 2⅜-2⅝ down, oats 2½-2¾ off and rye 2-2⅞ down.

Auto Production This Week Slumps

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that car and truck production for the current week would total 37,125 vehicles, compared with 73,305 last week and 127,675 this week a year ago.

Noting that nearly all manufacturers have completed their last quotas of passenger car production, Ward's said it was discontinuing regular public announcements of weekly output totals after this week.

Naval Ordnance Plant Is Finished

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Construction of the $30,000,000 naval ordnance plant at Canton, Ohio, has been completed—within 387 days after the contract was awarded, the Rust Engineering Company of Pittsburgh announced.

The plant, which will manufacture gun mounts and breech mechanisms, will be operated by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in conjunction with an assembly plant at Louisville, Ky., also operated by Westinghouse.

Covering a total floor area of 713,000 feet, the plant consists of four manufacturing buildings, office, cafeteria, housing and incidental structures.

Chicago Road Proposes To Reduce Capital Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to effect a recapitalization plan which would reduce its capital stock from $7,471,900 to $3,895,200.

The company proposes to issue 77,904 shares of new common stock, par value of $50 a share. This new common would be given to holders of the company's first preferred and second preferred stock, while its 122,000 shares of outstanding common would be canceled.

The railroad is controlled by the Midland Utilities Company, which is in reorganization.

Rise in Train Fares Effective Next Tuesday

NEW YORK (AP)—When the railroads start collecting 10 per cent more on passenger fares next Tuesday it will mark the fifth general revision in tariffs since the first world war but the cost of rail travel still will be under the average of the post-war period.

At the present rates—2 cents a mile in coaches in the eastern region and somewhat less in the South and West—rail travelers, according to the passenger executives, have been enjoying the cheapest railroad transportation in half a century or more.

These rates have been in effect since March 16, 1940, when, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, they were cut from a 2½-cents-a-mile base rate. Prior to this order roads in the southeastern territory voluntarily adopted a base level of 1½ cents a mile.

In wartime 25 years ago passenger tariff schedules were not uniform for the nation nor were they on identical basic levels in the geographic sectors. Their average was something over 2 cents a mile.

Were .3

After Congress passed the Transportation Act more than 20 years ago to help put the railroads on their feet (the properties had suffered considerable wear and tear during the period of government wartime control) passenger rates were jumped to 3.6 cents a mile for all systems.

This remained as standard cost for coach travel on eastern carriers (Pullman rates had been advanced proportionately) until 1936 when the I. C. C. ordered a slash to 2 cents. But as early as 1933 some southern and western carriers had of their own accord lowered to 2 cents and abolished Pullman surcharges.

During the 15 or more years the 3.6 cent cost was in effect railroad passenger travel recorded a steady decline, but having as much to do with this trend as anything else was the huge increase in ownership of private automobiles and the development of bus competition.

Railoads in the East with their heavy density of passenger business were not pleased with the cut to 2 cents a mile and argued that the cheaper rate would not bring in sufficient new business to erase losses which they insisted the new tariff was sure to involve on "expectable" traffic.

More people began to travel on the railroads at 2 cents a mile but the eastern roads continued to ask the I. C. C. for something above this level and in July, 1938, they were given permission to charge 2.5 cents a mile for an experimental period of 18 months. When this expired the roads were ordered by the I. C. C. to return to 2 cents a mile.

Applies To All Fares

The tariff boost effective next Tuesday is somewhat broader than the last rise authorized by the I. C. C. It will apply to all fares, including commutation tickets, except the 1¼ cents a mile allowed members of military or naval services traveling on furlough and the rates on certain extra fare trains.

Rail authorities have estimated the increased passenger fares would yield additional revenues of $45,000,000 for the roads. This would offset only a minor part of the approximately $362,000,000 increase in wages which the railroads granted last December after long negotiations with rail unions and federal mediators. On this development the roads based their appeal for higher rates but they were hopeful for a still more important source of new revenues in the forthcoming decision of the I. C. C. in the matter of freight rates. The roads asked for a general increase of 10 per cent.

Johns-Manville Has Peak Sales, Earnings

NEW YORK—The Johns-Manville Corp. reported consolidated net earnings for 1941 were $5,967,-145, equal to $6.66 a common share, compared with $5,885,071 or $6.35 a share in the preceding year.

Lewis H. Brown, president, said earnings before income and excess profits taxes were $17,491,975, the largest in the company's history. Net sales, he said, were at a record high of $92,852,483, an increase of about 50 per cent over the $61,761,236 reported for 1940.

Johns - Manville, normally a maker of building supplies, found the national defense program made 1941 the busiest in the concern's history, Brown said. The number of employees rose to about 16,500 at the year's peak from about 12,-000 and the end of 1940 and the payroll grew to $30,061,565 against $20,209,093 in the previous year.

Dividend Meetings

A list of companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, February 9

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, February 10

Brewing Corp. of America (Com.) (3:30
Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
p. m.)
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (Com.) (2:30
p. m.)
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (5% Pfd.) (1:45
p. m.)
St. Joseph Lead Co. (Com.) (11 p. m.)
Spear & Co. (Pfd) (11 a. m.)

Wednesday, February 11

American Machine & Foundry Co (Com.)
(3 p. m.)
Continental Can Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc. (Com. "A" &
"B") (9:30 a. m.)
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. (6% Pfd. &
Com.) (11:30 a. m.)

Thursday, February 12

Joy Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Friday, February 13

Bayuk Cigars, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Copperweld Steel Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.)
(3 p. m.)

Elected Treasurer

Matar Studio

Stuart F. Silloway

Elected Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Mr. Silloway formerly was Assistant Financial Manager of the company. He will succeed G. C. Turner who is retiring.

Standard Oil, N. J. To Drop Utilities Due to SEC Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has denied the request of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for an exemption from the Holding Company Act, but granted it six months in which to adjust itself to the decision.

Under the order Standard of New Jersey will have until Aug. 4 to determine how it will meet the problem of registering with the Commission as a utility holding company.

Standard sought the exemption under a provision which permits the SEC to grant it when it finds that a corporation is only incidentally a holding company, and does not derive a material portion of its income from utilities.

The Commission said, however, that while the Standard Gas subsidiaries were small in relation to its other activities, the four companies constituted probably the third largest gas utility system in the United States.

These companies and their assets were listed as Hope Natural Gas Company, $86,000,000; East Ohio Gas Company, $84,000,000; Peoples Natural Gas Company, $49,000,000; and the River Gas Company, $1,-000,000.

They operate in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Sears Roebuck Has 40 P. C. Sales Jump

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported January sales totaled $69,626,863, an increase of almost 40 per cent compared with January a year ago.

Sales for the 12 months period February, 1941, through January, 1942, the merchandising concern's fiscal year, totaled $975,712,422 an increase of slightly more than 30 per cent compared with the previous fiscal year.

Maryland Casualty Shows Big Jump in Net Premiums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE — The Maryland Casualty Company showed an increase of $4,099,547 in net premiums for 1941—the second largest annual gain in the 44-year history of the company, Stewart McDonald, Chairman of the Board and President, told stockholders at their annual meeting here. Net premiums amounted to $28,654,566.

Underwriting profits from insurance operations amounted to $459,359, after increasing premium reserves by $1,718,698, and the income from investments was $1,-039,391, making a total operating profit of $1,498,761 before securities adjustment, miscellaneous reserves and guaranteed mortgage charges. After deduction of these items the company showed a decrease in surplus of $155,604.

Guardian Life Reports Marked Gains in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Marked gains were recorded by the Guardian Life Insurance Company of America in 1941, the 82nd annual statement shows. Sales of new life insurance last year aggregated $45,782,913, an increase of $5,217,658 or 13 per cent over the 1940 production. Total insurance in force with the company rose to $515,649,969, a gain of $15,667,233 as compared with $6,710,184 increase in 1940, and marked the largest gain in this respect for the company since 1937.

Assets reached a new high mark of $156,716,585, rising $8,128,934 in 1941. Total income in 1941 was $24,843,128 compared with $24,-902,094 in 1940, and after deducting the primary charges against income, the net balance was $3,280,-950, against $3,167,334 for the preceding year.

Boston Stocks

February 7

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	87½	87½	87½	87½
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	24½	24½	24
..	Bos & Prov	18	18	18	18
..	East Bos Co	36c	36c	36c	40c
..	E Mass RR pf B	19	19	19	18
.20a	Lamson	2	2	2	2
4.00a	Mergenthaler	34	34	34	34½
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4½
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½
..	North Butte	53c	52c	53c	55c
.15d	Shawmut As	10	9⅞	10	10
2.00	Torrington	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	56¾	56¼	56¾	56⅞

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

New Tires Out Of Question For Long Time

NEW YORK (Wide World)—The average motorist is going to have to make his tires last a long, long time, rubber experts said.

New tires will be out of the question, for the huge stocks the United States has on hand must be reserved for military and other essential uses, as must be any additional imports.

Rationing of retreaded tires may soon be instituted, Washington sources indicated Feb. 3.

Tires made of reclaimed rubber were talked of for a time, but present indications are that such material, too, must be held against chances of a long war.

Few Seconds

That leaves second-hand tires as the only replacements for Mr. Average Citizen's car and dealers report such tires, in good condition, are scarce.

So it's probably the present tires or none, for as far ahead as anyone can now see. Synthetic rubber production is being rushed, but all that can be made for two years at least will be needed for military purposes.

At that, the rubber men said, Americans are ahead of the English motorist, who is restricted both as to tires and gasoline. And the Englishman, in turn, is far better off than the German or Italian or Japanese car owner. Canada's tire restrictions compare with those in the United States.

An embargo against the purchase or sale of certain types of tires was ordered in England Dec. 11, to continue at least until Feb. 13. Exemptions were granted airplane, invalid carriage, bicycle, motorcycle and truck tires. But England's problem was small, Americans said. Gasoline rationing, about four gallons a month, high taxes and the fact that no private cars had been made since 1939 had nearly driven private automobiles off the streets.

Enemy Restricted

Germany's restrictions, while along those same lines, were much harsher. In Japan, where cars were always a luxury, they have been banned for private use for some time. The Japanese may be able to keep stocks up by processing rubber from the areas they have seized. But Germany's military machine is the only consumer there that will get any rubber, and it's on short rations, American tire men said.

The American Army, Navy and Air Force, by contrast, should be well supplied. In addition to the big stock pile, Loan Administrator Jesse Jones has reported that 114,-000 tons had arrived since Pearl Harbor, and more was on the way.

But the Army can't take chances betting on a short war, so those old tires will just have to last. When they're gone, there aren't any more in sight now, so take care of them.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
May	1.28½	1.28½	83¾
July	1.30	1.30⅛	76⅝
September	1.31½	1.31⅝	76⅛
Corn			
May	86⅛	88	61¾
July	87¾	88	61¾
September	89¾	89½	61⅝
Oats			
May	56½	56½	36
July	56	56	32½
September	—	56¼	—
Soybeans			
May	1.93¾	1.94¼	95½
July	1.96	1.96¾	90
October	—	1.91¾	—
Rye			
May	85	85⅜	44¾
July	87⅛	87¾	45⅞
September	89	89⅝	46⅞
Lard			
March	12.30	12.30	—
May	12.45	12.50	6.65
July	12.67	12.70	6.82

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.44	18.48	18.40	18.44	18.50
May	18.57	18.62	18.54	18.60	18.60
July	18.68	18.74	18.65	18.70	18.74
October	18.76	18.81	18.72	18.77	18.72
December	18.83	18.87	18.80	18.85	18.85

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98b				13.98b
July	13.98b				13.98b

b-Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y.					
March No. 3	2.98b				2.99b

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.35	8.36	8.35	8.36n	8.35n
May	8.43	8.44	8.43	8.44n	8.42n

n—Normal.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	6.17b	6.17b
bBid.					

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	100.5	101.0	100.5	100.5b	100.3
May				99.6b	99.3
July	99.5	....	99.3	99.3b	99.0
Oct.				98.8b	99.0
		Tops			
March	129.0	129.0	129.0	129.4b	128.
May				128.8b	128.8
July				128.8b	128.8

b-Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Feb.	33.75	33.75	33.70	33.70	33.80
*March	33.90	....	....	33.90	34.00
		Eggs			
†Oct.	32.60	32.60	32.45	32.45	32.70
‡Feb.	29.75	29.85	29.25	29.25	29.70
		Potatoes			
March	3.14	3.17	3.14	3.17	3.12
Nov.					2.73

*S.s. ‡R.s. †F.g.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Exchange Seat Up $1,000.

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $23,000, an increase of $1,000 from the previous sale. The range for 1941-42 is $25,000-$19,000, with the lower figure a low since 1898.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 3¼s 43-43	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 3¼s 46-44	105.12	105.12	105.12
10 4¼s 52-47	114.26	114.26	114.26
3 2½s 60-55	109.1	109.1	109.1
3 2½s 58-56	102.18	102.18	102.18
10 2½s 72-67	100.18	100.18	100.18

New York City Bonds

15 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	'89	89	89
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am T & T 3s '56	108	107⅞	108
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	65¼	65¼	65⅛
5 Arm Del 4s '55	105	104¾	104¾
11 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110½	110⅝	110½
10 Atl & Birm 4s '33	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	72½	72½	72½
7 A C Line 4½s '64	65½	65¾	65⅝
34 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35⅝	35½	35⅝
5 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	64½	64½	64½
1 B&O '95 st A	38⅜	38¾	38¾
2 B&O '95 st C	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38¼	38¼
56 B&O cv '60 st	40¼	39¾	40¼
6 B&O 4s '48	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
12 B&O S W '50 st	46⅝	46½	46⅝
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	57	56½	57
16 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝
13 Boston&Me 4s 60	75⅛	75	75
3 Buf R&P 57 st	40½	40½	40½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Celanese 3s 55	99¾	99½	99¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s 45	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77	77
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
30 C&O 4½s 92	127⅝	127⅜	127⅜
14 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	82	82
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	43¼	43¼	43¼
34 CMSP&P 5s 75	12⅛	12¼	12¼
16 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2	2½
5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	27½	27½	27½
10 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13½	13½	13½
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2¾	2¾	2¾
21 CRI & P 4s 88	22¾	22½	22¾
8 CRI &P rfg 4s 34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
1 Cin Leb & N 4s 42	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1 ClevUn Term 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
16 Colo&So 4½s 80	19⅜	19½	19½
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100⅛	100	100
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¼	105⅜	105⅛
3 Con dis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
12 Consup P 3½s '70	109¾	109⅝	109¾
1 Cuba NRy 5½s '42	26½	26⅝	26⅛
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	87	87	87
4 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
16 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
3 D & R G 4s '36	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 D & R G W 5s '78	13¾	13¾	13¾
17 Dulunth SS&A 5s '37	25½	24⅜	25½
7 Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54½	54¾
5 Erie 4s '95	89	89	89
3 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	81	81	81
5 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	16	16	16
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	97	97
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	90½	90½	90½
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	47¾	47¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¼	43¼	43¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44½	44½
7 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47	46¾	47
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¼	42¾	42¾
5 Inland Stl 3s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	28	28	28
1 Int Paper 6s '55	105	105	105
15 Int T&T 5s '55	45⅛	45¼	45⅛
1 K C South 5s '50	72	72	72
5 Lac Gas 6s '42A	77¼	77	77
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	74⅛	74	74
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	73¾	73¾	73¾
20 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39¼	38⅞	39¼
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35⅛	35⅜	35⅝
1 Leh V 4½s 2003 st reg	33	33	33
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33	33	33
10 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Louis&N 3½s 2003	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Louis&N 3½s 50A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	88⅛	88	88⅛
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	52	52	52
5 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Met Edison 3½s 66	105⅝	105½	105½
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	12	12
15 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	31½	31¼	31½
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13⅜	13	13⅜
34 M-K-T 4½s '78	28	27⅜	28
27 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	38¼	38	38¼
12 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	25¾	25½	25¾
20 MoPacev5½s'49	1½	1½	1½
20 MoPac 5s '77 F	26⅛	26	26⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '80-H	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	51	51	51
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	42	42
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	66¾	66¾	66¾
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	64	64	64
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106	106	106
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
5 NYC 5½s 2013 A	53½	53½	53½
6 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59¼	58¾	59¼
11 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79¾	79½	79½
37 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66⅛

Commerce and Finance

Textile Industry Breaks All Production Records in 1941

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Public Adjust For Rationing

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Fla.—All of us are slaves of habit, custom, and style. It's extremely hard for us to change our personal purchases; but we simply must do so if this war lasts more than eighteen months longer. Let me this week give you some possible illustrations:

There should be no scarcity in stocks of wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, most vegetables, and fruits. This also applies to beef, chicken, and certain other meats. But cheese, butter, milk, eggs and pork are wanted badly abroad. This means they will go up in price. Dieticians will probably advise you to continue your milk purchases, but cut down on the other items that are needed in England and by the armed forces. Instead of buying pork, sausages, and bacon, use other meats and poultry. Fish is high, not because of scarcity of fish but of boats and fishermen.

Sees Spices Scarce

If the war lasts long enough, readers must substitute South American "mate" for tea, must cut down on cocoa and give up pepper and most spices. Paint quality is sure to suffer due to the use of less lead and zinc. Tung oil —coming from China—is getting scarcer. Burlap bags—coming from India—will be cut 50 per cent.

My evidences for coming changes beyond our imagination are certain statistics just received from Washington. These show that to the 5,000,000 persons now working in munition plants, 5,000,000 more are to be added. To the 2,000,000 men now in uniform, 4,000,000 more are to be drafted. To the 8,000,000 workers now on the farms, 4,000,000 more will be needed to harvest the 1942 bumper crops. Perhaps a total of 30,000,000 soldiers, munition workers, and farmers will be needed to lick Hitler and the Japs. All this means that great changes in home life and in business are in the cards.

It is true that these millions will not need pleasure cars and tuxedo suits, but the army will need more cars, more tires, more clothing, more shoes, and more food. There will be plenty of opportunities for those businessmen, salesmen, and workers who are willing to get out of their ruts and change into something more useful. The chances are favorable that your old business will—after the war—come back with a bang, but you cannot be certain, the war is developing new inventions, methods, and habits which will surely revolutionize some lines forever.

Many Changes Coming

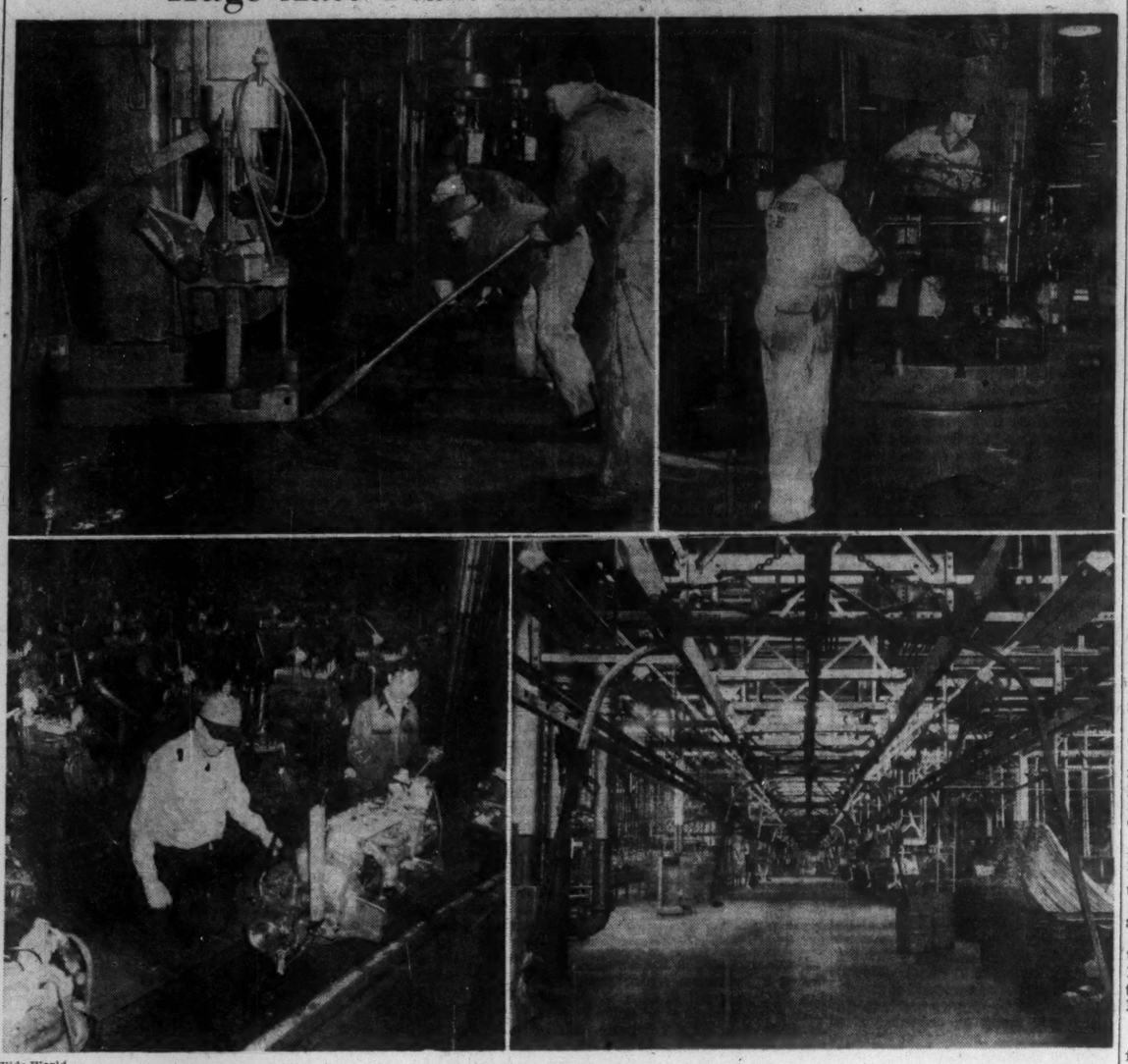
The effect of the tire and gas rationing will force more changes. It will temporarily help city property and handicap suburban property. It will help the railroads, street cars, and bus lines and handicap the tourist homes and popular eating places along the highway. Children—as well as parents—will stay home more. Money saved on tires will be spent on records, movies, and books.

Surely much of the money which formerly went into down-payments and installments on cars and into the purchase of tires, gas, etc., is to be spent upon something. If you happen to be in a business that the war is hurting, get busy and change. The purchasing power is still there for someone.

Although there now is plenty of sugar and most things other than rubber, metals, and chemicals; yet sugar, woolen blankets, certain wearing apparel, stockings, shoes, spice products, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and other certain things may be rationed. This will not be done—as in the case of autos and tires—because of scarcity, but to prevent hoarding. Furthermore, certain items may be adulterated by the addition of substitutes or second-hand materials. For instance, cotton will be added to woolen goods. The high quality steel in present razor blades and cutlery may be broken down. Linoleum, upholstery and carpets can also stand some substitutes.

Rationing will not prevent you from getting your share, but will assure that you do get your share. Hence, let us not be hogs or deal with bootleggers for these rationed products. This war will be a good test of whether our religion and belief in the Golden Rule is real or only lip service.

Huge Auto Plant Turns to War Production



Wide World

DETROIT, Mich.—Upper left: Not all machinery used in making autos in peacetime can be used to make engines for wartime use. Here workmen at the Plymouth plant of Chrysler Corporation are prying a malleable head drill press from its place to make room for machinery needed to make the plant a producer of war matériel. Upper right: Workmen speed installation of a new piece of machinery to be used in making engines for war use. Lower left: Industrial and marine engines for war use come from this assembly line instead of the autos the plant formerly produced. Lower right: Down this long hall-like section of the plant moved the chassis of autos as bodies were fitted to them. This body conveyor line will soon be humming with activity once more as the plant swings into production of war material instead of automobiles.

Textile Mills Set New Record For Third Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The textile industry broke all production records in 1941 for the third straight year, the trade magazine Textile World reported in its annual review.

Mill activity was figured at 188 per cent of average operations in the base years 1923-25, the magazine said, an increase of one-third over the 142 figure for 1940.

It added that in October a record use of 651,000,000 pounds of textile fibers were consumed by domestic mills, a total nearly equaling the average quarterly use in 1932.

Good Outlook

"When this war is over, and we start to re-clothe the denuded peoples of the world, we will probably have more months like that, and maybe months which will make that look like a piker," the article said.

"But, in the meantime — what with rationing of raw materials—October, 1941, will probably retain its position as the champion of all textile months."

The magazine predicted that while 1942 would be "another big year" because of military and essential industrial use, many branches of the industry would not share in that work.

A long war, it said, would reduce the industry largely to clothing the armed forces, supplying needed industrial fabrics and of producing utility fabrics "which will keep the mass of civilians decent, if not beautiful."

Rayon Organon, another trade publication, filled in the 1941 textile picture with consumption figures for the four major textile fibers—cotton, wool, rayon, and silk.

Total consumption of these four textiles expanded 32 per cent in 1941 to 6,470,400,000 pounds from the 4,896,100,000 pounds used in 1940.

Tremendous Growth

Rayon Organon credited three factors with the tremendous growth in textile consumption: Greatly increased war requirements, expanded industrial activity and larger retail demand because of a rising national income.

Raw cotton consumption reached a new record of 5,207,200,000 pounds, up 31 per cent from 3,961,700,000 pounds in 1940.

Wool consumption amounted to 652,200,000 pounds, or 54 per cent greater than the 21-year high of 422,400,000 pounds set in 1923.

Rayon consumption (yarn plus staple fiber) totaled 586,000,000 pounds, another new high and 20 per cent greater than the record year 1940.

Consumption figures for raw silk told a different story. The 25,000,000 pounds used set a new low since 1920. This figure was partly estimated because December silk deliveries have not been announced.

Promoted

© Bachrach

George A. Mohlman

Elected President of the Package Machinery Co. Mr. Mohlman was formerly Vice-President of the firm. He succeeds Roger L. Putnam, who has been named chairman of the board.

Gasoline Use In 1941 Rises 10.7 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gasoline consumption in the United States in 1941 amounted to 26,613,392,000 gallons, up 2,574,867,000 gallons, or 10.7 per cent over 1940, the Public Roads Administration estimated.

War activity, particularly troop and transport movements, the bureau said, undoubtedly accounted for a considerable part of the increase.

Of the total consumption, the agency estimated highway use accounted for 24,300,000,000 gallons.

Alabama and South Carolina had the greatest increases in consumption—19.4 per cent. Other States with more than 15 per cent increases were Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The District of Columbia had a 15 per cent increase.

Motor vehicle registrations were estimated to have increased 7.3 per cent during 1941, with the estimate including 29,375,000 passenger cars, 68,000 buses and 4,911,000 trucks.

Louisiana led all States with a registration increase of 20 per cent, and all southern States east of the Mississippi River showed above-average increases.

Adding to U. S. Silver Hoard Meets Growing Opposition

By George R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The public is exercised today about such pressing matters as the progress of the war, mounting taxes, higher living costs, the imminence of rationing. Hence it could easily lose sight of a Congressional development this week which calls attention to a continuing drain upon its collective pocketbook. That development was the narrow escape which the vilified Silver Purchasing Act of 1934 had when an amendment to an appropriation bill in the House lost by a standing vote, 55 to 53. The amendment would in effect repeal the Silver Act, long the subject of condemnation by economists and even Federal officials.

That the silver legislation of 1934 is costing the people large sums annually without economic justification can readily be seen by citing some incontrovertible facts. First, as to cost: Over $1,330,000,000 has been paid out of the national treasury for approximately 2,500,000,000 ounces of silver in the last seven years, according to Congressional testimony. This silver has been paid for at different prices but always at an artificially high figure in relation to market price. Last year the price was 71.11 cents an ounce for newly mined American silver, a price established on July 1, 1939. Prior to that time the price paid by the Treasury was 64.64 cents. But during most of the period that the Silver Act has been operative the market price ranged all the way from 20 to 35 cents below the fixed government figure.

The Silver Handout

The paying of this artificial price represents a subsidy to domestic mines and prior to 1939, when the law was changed, an indefensible handout to foreign producers. It was stated that before 1939, more than 82 per cent of the silver acquired was bought abroad, benefitting among others Japan, which was despoiling China of its silver. In 1940, the U. S. Government bought 139,800,000 ounces abroad at an average just under 35 cents an ounce. From domestic producers it bought 68,300,000 ounces at the 71-cent figure. Last year the proportions of foreign and domestic metal bought were about equal; to be accurate, 69,700,000 ounces domestic and 70,200,000 ounces foreign. The silver holdings of the Government today total 3,280,000,000 ounces, including coin in circulation in the banks and in the Treasury, according to Handy & Harman, silver authority.

The purchase of the world's silver by America will probably stand as one of the inexplicable phenomena of a country which usually is able to advance reasonably good arguments for its national behavior. Try as one may, however, to see logic in it, the absorption of this metal without cessation and without benefit to itself, looks like nothing more than folly.

Passed in the turbulent days of 1934, it was argued that purchases would help China, improve relations with Mexico, restore trade and increase the use of the metal as money. It did none of these things. The one thing it did, which was the main reason for its passage but not the once publicized, was that it increased many fold the profits of the western silver mines. They received one of the fat subsidies of history and their protagonists, the senators and representatives of the silver states, have yet to lose a major battle in Congress. Of course, a case can be made out for a subsidy when the farmers are subsidized with grants and parities at 110 per cent and manufacturers are subsidized by protective tariffs.

Silver Industry Minor One

But one must distinguish between the necessary and the non-essential. The silver industry is a minor one; as one expert testifying before a Congressional committee stated, it is no more important in a business way than the grape jelly industry. Silver is a by-product of more important metals, notably copper. But it has been a monetary metal from time immemorial and its dignity was enhanced back in 1934 when the Treasury was commanded to buy and keep on buying until silver reached a statutory price of $1.29 an ounce or attained a proportion of $1 worth of silver to $3 of gold in United States coffers. This the Treasury has tried to do but its efforts have been ineffective.

Gold has been arriving in America in amounts not even imagined by the fathers of the Act, so that the Treasury has been running a losing race. Today with nearly $23 billions of the yellow metal on hand, the ratio of silver to gold is farther than ever from realization. If the mandate were realizable, the United States would have about $8 billions of silver instead of the theoretical value of $4.2 billions. At today's market price of 35⅛ cents an ounce, the silver holdings are worth only about $1,148,000,000.

The question before the public now is not what to do with the growing hoard of white metal, but what to do about the law which compels the Treasury to buy practically unlimited quantities at prices which residents of non-silver states are justified in calling preposterous. The additional metal is no longer needed as backing for currency. It only adds to excess bank reserves at a time when the Reserve authorities have been compelled to reduce reserves to guard against inflation. And the Treasury is forbidden by law to sell any of this unneeded mountain of silver.

Officials Dislike Act

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has indicated that doing away with the silver legislation would be "all right with him" and Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, thinks the Silver Act is irrational and continuance of silver buying abroad stupid. The only formidable proponents are interested parties. The powerful silver bloc from at least seven western states are ready at all times to do battle for the Silver Act of 1934, the political goose that continues to lay silver eggs. They say the program doesn't cost the American people anything since the government can issue $1.29 of currency for every 77 cents paid the mining companies. However that may be, creation of 52 cents ($1.29 less $.77) by fiat can by no legerdemain create its equivalent in goods. It is merely another feat of government magic. The public pays for the show.

Of course, the payment of subsidies to some 25 mining companies on the ground that it keeps workers from idleness and the purchase of silver from several nations on the score of good will and increased trade, may be regarded as worth the price, particularly in this day of billion dollar appropriations. But legislative error should not be defended on specious grounds.

The Silver Act has failed. It was a political not an economic measure. It has cost plenty at home and abroad, and is building up more trouble, if the U. S. gets most of the silver of the world and buries it at West Point, N. Y., as it now has nearly all the gold, most of it underground at Fort Knox, Ky. Congress could have helped the western miners without paving the mine owners over twice the market value of the metal. As it is, the country now has a white elephant at West Point and a yellow one at Fort Knox. They will get more unwieldy until common sense and integrity rule the money scheme.

New York Chamber Proposes National Retail Sales Tax

NEW YORK, (AP)—National retail sales tax imposed at the point of final sale on all heavy industrial products as well as consumer goods was recommended to Congress by the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

The sales tax proposal was part of a suggested program drawn up by the chamber's committee on taxation to aid in attaining at least $7,000,000,000 in new revenue for the federal budget.

The committee also recommended higher corporate and individual income taxes and approval of the economy bill urged by the Byrd committee in Congress.

Business Failures Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures increased to 248 in the week ended Jan. 29 from 241 the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Failures in the corersponding week of 1941 totaled 300. The total for 1942 was lifted to 952 compared with 1,152 in the corresponding period last year.

Crude Oil Output Drops During Week

NEW YORK, (AP)—Average daily crude oil production in the United States declined to 3,871,350 for the week ended Jan. 31, the American Petroleum Institute reported. A week earlier the average was 4,311,300 barrels daily and a year before was 3,235,050 barrels.

Biggest drop was shown by Texas, where the output was off 455,600 barrels from the week before.

Gasoline production during the week totaled 13,201,000 barrels, a jump of 273,000 barrels over the week previous.

Gasoline stocks at the end of the week were 97,810,000 barrels, compared with 96,363,000 barrels a week earlier and 90,366,000 on the comparable date a year ago.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 30

Gains or Losses; Capital Assets

The term "capital assets" is defined as the property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business, or property, used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation; or an obligation of the United States, its possessions, a State or Territory or political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from the date of issue.

Capital gains and losses are classified as "short-term" (applicable to capital assets held for 18 months or less) and "long-term" (applicable to capital assets held for more than 18 months). Such gains and losses are taken into consideration in the percentages shown on the return, based upon the period of time during which the assets were held.

Short-term capital losses are allowable only to the extent of short-term capital gains. However, any net short-term capital loss (not in excess of the net income for the taxable year) may be carried over to the succeeding year and applied against the short-term capital gains not already offset by short-term capital losses in such year. The carryover is restricted to one year.

In the case of a net long-term capital gain or loss, an alternative tax is imposed with respect to a gain if such tax is less than the normal tax and surtax on net income, and in the event of a loss, such alternative tax is imposed if greater than the normal tax and surtax on net income.

Where a taxpayer derives a net long-term capital gain and computes his tax under section 117(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to alternative taxes, the base for determining the 15 per cent limitation on the charitable contributions deduction provided by section 23(o) of the Code and the earned income credit provided by section 25(a)(3) of the Code is "net income."

Where a taxpayer sustains a net long-term capital loss and computes his tax under section 117(c)(2) of the Code, the base for determining the charitable contributions deduction is "ordinary net income"—that is, "net income" plus the amount of the net long-term capital loss—and the base for determining the earned income credit is "ordinary net income" as adjusted for the charitable contributions deduction.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MELROSE, MASS. — 3 rooms, dinette and bath; beautiful suburban surroundings; adults only; 5 min. to transportation. Tel. Mel. 3216.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTA, GA.—FOR RENT
Room, or suite private bath; Peachtree Road Section, Cherokee 2064.

BOSTON, 346 Com. Ave.—Pleasant sunny rm., 3rd floor; walking distance The Christian Science Mother Church. Mrs. Burdwood. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms in exclusive home, also kitchenette; only refined guest considered. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Quiet and attractive room, fireplace, breakfast if desired. Suitable for teacher, business woman or student. Near car line. Phone evenings, Longwood 5618.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 35-31 76 St., Apt. 1—Large, attractive room, garden apartment; near all transportation. HA. 4-3800, Ext. 101.

MIAMI, FLA.—Airy room, twin beds; garage; pleasant home adjoining First Church; breakfast optional. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, 1837 N. E. Second Court. Phone 3-4588.

MIAMI, FLA.—1 or 2 rooms adjoining bath in private new home; heated; near bus. MRS. NELSON, 41 N. E. 105th St. Ph. 7-1702.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Pk. W. (93rd St.), Apt. 4B—Comfortably furnished, warm room; desirable and convenient location; reasonable; homelike.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58—Lady to share large double room with another; central location; reasonable. CO. 5-8664, Apt. 4-E.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods.
NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman.
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUPERINTENDENT
of Buildings and Maintenance, or Bank Guard. Watertown 0700, ask for Bradley (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman desires household management for one or two adults. $30 week. Box R-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints. Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANIEL F. SULLIVAN CO. Advertising
Complete Agency Service
STATLER BLDG. • BOSTON

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5780
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

TRAFFIC MAN
Young — Married
Possessing seven years' experience with two of the West Coast's leading industries, involving Production, Traffic, Contacts, and Sales dealing with Domestic and Export markets, desires to re-establish with an organization capable of producing a large volume of business desiring a man with this proven ability, desired background, and references, as these capabilities can be employed to promote greater profits.
Box S-46, Suite 815
625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2

NO MARKET FLUCTUATION IN THIS
INSURED INVESTMENT
Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank, offers investment shares in multiples of $100.00. Each account insured up to $5,000 by a United States Government agency.
Legal for trust funds in most States. Dividends exempt from normal income tax. In Pennsylvania exempt from County and State Personal Property Taxes.
LIBERAL DIVIDENDS
Literature on request
FIDELITY FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
6964 Torresdale Ave.,
Philadelphia

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTHA JOHN
LIGHT
Soprano Tenor
Oratorio—Concert—Instruction
7928 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

GIVE THE BEST
from
LOVEMANS CANDY KITCHEN

MOBILE

Ford
Quality Service
DE VAN MOTOR CO.
Ford—Mercury—Lincoln
St. Joseph and St. Anthony Streets
Phone Dex. 914

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
PAN-AM MOTOR OILS
H. D. TODD
Distributor
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex 5840

Now-a-Days It's
BAUM'S
The home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
MEN'S WEAR
Under Hotel St. Andrew, Mobile, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

ROCHE HOME EQUIPMENT CO.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 330
Mobile, Ala.

Gas Appliance Co.
19 North Conception Street
BELMONT 3068
Gas Appliances Electrical Appliances
Natural and Butane
Refrigerators and Radios
Butane Gas Systems

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Send Your
SWEET HEART
FLOWERS
St. Valentine's Day
February 14

PATERSON'S
Rosemont Gardens
300 South Perry Street
Dial 7731

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida
BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery—Shoes—Hose
Dainty Lingerie

Flowers by Wire
Anywhere—any time
The Blossom Shop
12th Street

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables
Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods
Phone 4-2325 1800 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

Coulter Hardware AND PAINT CO.
Dupont Paints
Housefurnishings, Crockery
Glassware
Phone 4-2325 1800 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 So. Beach St. Phone 858

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Western Meats

TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
PHONE 507 TONY WALSH, Prop.

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads, curtains.
Barbizon Underthings
Hosiery, neckwear, linens, drapery materials.
150 SOUTH BEACH STREET

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

CECIL B. SEAY
REALTOR
233 S. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 943

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

M. M. CORNWELL
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
1127 First Street — Phone 254-R
P. O. Box 745
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Firestone
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

FAILING'S
"The Home of Good Shoes"
Invite you to see the new
SPRING SUITS and COATS
In colorful plaids and pastels. You'll like the prices, too.
1113 First Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Margaret's
Salon de Beaute
Calumet Building
Ph. 2-5796 20 Northwest Third Ave.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
Mary's Hat Shop
MARY F. KEMP
161 S. E. 1st St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLA.

Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 7-4919

Marinda's
Original Handmade and Handpainted Novelties
Gifts and Greeting Cards for Every Occasion. Gifts Wrapped.
1819 Biscayne Boulevard
Opp. Christian Science church

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

EVERGLADES TIRE & BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES
Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532
Free parking while attending church services

DIAMONDS · WATCHES · JEWELRY
Gifts That Are Different
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
C. STUART CUMINGS
108 S. E. 1st Street Tel. 3-4921

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-2149

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1453 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2689

HARPER METHOD
BEAUTY SALON
For All Your Beauty Services
Boulevard Arcade Phone 3-0111
Entrance 130 Biscayne Blvd. or 131 N.E. 3d Av.
THURSDAY EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

Alice ROSS
SMART HATS
Formerly of Lincoln Road
NOW in New Shopping Center
907 W. 41st Street

Gasoline and Motor Oil
IHC
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Sports Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

SADYE NATHAN
of Hollywood, Calif.
Beauty Studios
Expert Operators in Every Branch of Beauty Culture
528 LINCOLN ROAD PHONE 5-9741
FLEETWOOD HOTEL PHONE 5-2131

Curry's
"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in
Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

SHOP AT
Sears
AND SAVE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
230 MAIN STREET PHONE 2157

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

SARASOTA
(Continued)

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
CUMMER ARCADE
Sarasota — Clearwater

ST. PETERSBURG

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-630 Fourth Street, North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

LADIES' APPAREL
McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

annan's
MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST. NORTH

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 8964 or 56-115

Fertilizers, Feeds, Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies
SPAULDING'S
1921 Fifth Avenue South
Phone 7516

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

Re-Weaving
Moth holes, burns, tears in all fabrics
Knitting restored. Hose runs mended
before after
The Perfect Repair For Good Clothes. Prices Sensible — Delivery Reasonable. Mail or Bring Garments for Estimates.
FABRIC REPAIR SERVICE
513 Times Bldg. St. Petersburg, Fla.

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Select your
VALENTINES
Greeting Cards Gifts
at BEULAH'S CARD SHOP
Shell Novelties
450 First Avenue North

Suwannee Hotel BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Owner and Manager
122 Fifth St. North
Phone 6996
"Our service pleases particular patrons"

WEVER GROVES
(Since 1883)
Growers Packers Shippers
Florida Citrus
Fancy Gift Boxes Marmalades
PACKING PLANT
42 6TH STREET SOUTH
"In the heart of the city"

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat
232 Second St., North

for YARNS
come to the
HOUSE OF WOOLCRAFT
Harder Yarn Shop
121 Third Street North

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street, North
• • •
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

Lowrey's
Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida 346 Central Avenue

Valentines
Monogrammed Stationery and Gifts
PARNASSUS BOOK SHOP
LENDING LIBRARY
121 Third Street North

Mabel Raquet
SPORTWEAR
Florida Theatre Bldg., St. Petersburg

Southern Dairies *Sealtest*
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

CHAMPION SHOE REPAIR
"The Best in Shoe Repairing"
119 3rd St. North
OPP. WILLIAMS PARK
Phone 56-195

ANNE JOHNSON SHOPPE
Featuring Lily of France Corsets
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 15 and Junior Misses
532 1st Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-632, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Remember to Buy Flowers from
POWELL'S INC.-Florist
412 TAMPA STREET
Phone 2524 Tampa, Florida

POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 939 8TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1103-1105 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 3229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SCHILLING'S SHOE SHOP
ESTABLISHED 1868
Oldest Shoe Shop in Georgia
Here's a reason:
"SERVICE DID IT"
119 Cotton Avenue Phone 3680

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

CALL JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"
Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Our Hand Work Department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flat with every comfort, at once or later Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 66
Norrlandsgatan 2 Karlbergsvägen 30
In Malmö Saltsarvsgatan 22
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

BOOKS · MAGAZINES · STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Bibliotecksgatan 12.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRAPEN 28.

Damen-Herren & Kindersalon
Gesichts und Haarpflege. Manicure - Dauerwellen. Gut assort. Parfumerien. Depot der Eilse Bock Produkte.
E. KNUBEL
Vordere Vorstadt 8, Aarau Tel. 2.22.81
(HAIRDRESSER)

FRITZ HAGENBUCH
Papeterie
Buchbinderei - Einrahmungen
Vordere Vorstadt
STATIONERY

AMRISWIL

F. ALLENSPACH
Sattler und Tapezierer
Polstermöbel Betten
REPARATUREN
DORFPLATZ (LEATHER GOODS)

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL - NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke, Haushaltungsartikel, Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gerzner Cie S.-E.
BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 22.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

WHAT IS Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.97

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bären BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

SCHAERER & CIE
Marktgasse 63
Bestecke & Tafelgeräte
(Knives, Forks and Spoons)

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 3 Tel. 23.405

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	I	N	A			T	H	A	I	S
O			A				A			C
N	S	P	A	N	I	S	H			O
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	T	I	P	S		D	U	L	L	
W		N	A	P	E		K	E	E	L
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L		M	E	R	R	I	C	K		B
L		X					O			B
S	T	E	E	L		A	L	L	E	Y

9/7

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigner Koch, Kie Daheim Plättli stellt der Gast zusammen.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse, Berne

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 78 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

LUGANO

GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese
Porcelain, Crystal, Silver
Household Articles
Langenthal Porcelain

S. A. COMMERCIALE CARBONI
BÉE & SOLDATI
Tel. 2.25.38. Olio & Gas-Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualità e Provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Françoise
Frau F. Klöti
HAUTE COUTURE
Tel. 8.12.37 Universitätsstr. 80/82
Mitgebrachte Stoffe werden nach jedem Modell verarbeitet. Jedes Kleid wird modern ungearbeitet. Zuschneiden mit erster Anprobe Fr. 8.— pro Kleid. DRESSMAKING

F. GAUTSCHI
Augustinergasse 22
empfiehlt sich für Barometer, Thermometer sowie alle einschlägigen Artikel
(BAROMETERS)

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it, please!

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Head Office and Works
1 Draikow St. Woodstock
Phone 5-1646

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

John Orr & Co
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

COMBER & RUSSELL, Ltd.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear. Men's Outfitting
343 West Street (Opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

MILLAR BROS.
for FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

LOUDON BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48, Florida Road Phone 37892

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HAND-MADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes
21, Chester House (Next to Ansteys)
West St. Phone 26066

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (PTY.) LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243 Pine St (opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

JOHANNESBURG

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.) Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Telephone 22-1826
Phyllis
MODE/ ELEGANTE/
Ladies' High-Class Fashion House
Connaught Mansions, 215, Bree Street
Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 33-2136

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7260, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodeling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6248 Eloff St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
409a, West St., Durban Phone 20528
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban " 21029
Emiles, Belmont Mansions " " 23292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road " " 57317
Emiles, 536 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Road Phone 2439
2 North Street Phone 3343
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Ph. 2498
Premier Butchery 145 Church St. Phone 2575

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church St. Phone 3189

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren" —an excellent watch at a moderate price
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church St. Phone 3363

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285, Church St. Phone 4110

THE CREAMERY HOTEL and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205, LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's Ladies and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6818
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

pike
BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 99
202 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F 9022
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators. Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music. Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting

"GATES"
HYGIENIC LAUNDRY and "TRI" CLEANERS
H. A. Gates, Late A. I. F.
Sole Proprietor
Let Our Phone Line B6691, B6966 Be Your Clothes Line

PLUMBER
General Contractor
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield Street, HERTSON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA Phone B 5896

JANE DRUMMOND CORSET SALON
Wallace Bishop Arcade
Albert Street, Brisbane, Australia
All types of CORSETS supplied

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M. 154 Free Delivery

G. SWIFT
Painter and Decorator
Harding Street, Auchenflower,
Brisbane, Australia
Phone Toowong 1307

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 5457 Brisbane, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

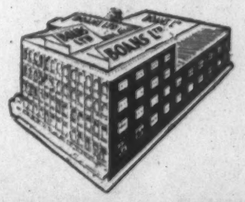
ADELAIDE

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office, 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray Street, Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and
SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3263

Setup on United Command

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The text of the War Department statement announcing establishment of a Combined Chiefs of Staff Group follows:

The "Combined Chiefs of Staff Group" has been established by the United States and Great Britain to ensure complete co-ordination of the war effort of these two nations, including the production and distribution of their war supplies, and to provide for full British and American collaboration with the United Nations now associated in prosecution of the war against the Axis powers. The Combined Chiefs of Staff as representatives of the United States and British military and naval effort, have two principal subdivisions—one is of the United States Chiefs of Staff, the other the British Chiefs of Staff.

United States membership of the Combined Chiefs of Staff consists of:

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Admiral E. J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Army Air Forces.

The British Chiefs of Staff are represented in Washington by:

Field Marshal Sir John Dill (until recently Chief of Staff of the Imperial General Staff).

Admiral Sir Charles Little.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Colville Wemyss.

Air Marshal A. T. Harris.

Keeping Close Touch

They are in constant communication with Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, the British Chiefs of Staff in London.

Brig. Gen. W. B. Smith, formerly Secretary of the War Department General Staff, has been designated as United States Secretary of the combined chiefs of staff and also as Secretary for the joint board, and for many other boards and agencies established by the United States War and Navy Departments to insure co-ordination and unity in major strategical direction and military operations. General Smith's staff of assistants, initially about eight officers, will be selected from officers of the United States Army and United States Navy.

The British Secretary of the Combined Chiefs of Staff will be Brigadier V. Dykes, who served for some years as the Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defense and War Cabinet in London. He will be assisted by officers of the British Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force.

Duties Defined

While the action of the combined chiefs of staff on broad strategical questions will be in the form of joint recommendations to the heads of their respective Governments, in minor and immediate matters relating to current operations they are prepared to take action without delay. The setup therefore amounts to a combined command post for the conduct of all joint operations of the two Governments in the war. It will be the control agency for planning and co-ordinating. In addition, it will provide a medium for adjusting such joint operations as involve other Governments of the United Nations, such as China, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand at the present moment. The representatives of these Governments will participate with the Combined Chiefs of Staff in the consideration of matters concerning their national interests.

The organization described is being established in the Public Health Building on Constitution Avenue, directly opposite the War Department.

In addition, a most important factor in this setup will be the Munitions Assignments Board, of which Mr. Harry Hopkins is the Chairman and Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, the Executive, and which has its counterpart in London, both with British and United States membership. These proposals of these committees will be submitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for their recommendation to the heads of their Government.

Mr. Hopkins' Committee will also be established in the Public Health Building. In the same building will be representatives of the central agency to allocate shipping and of the agency to allocate raw material. Officers of other Governments of the United Nations will be established in the same building.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH (Continued)

Bedggoods Shoes at GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER. PERTH W. A.

REFRIGERATION Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O. T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-668

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES • SWEETS and • NOVELTIES
Hereford Court and 21 New Regent St. CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Honorary Buttons Urged For Service Rejectees

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Iowa Selective Service Director, Charles H. Grahl, believes men of military age who have been kept out of the Army through no fault of their own should be given "honorable rejection" buttons.

The State Selective Service Office here said that General Grahl plans to recommend adoption of such an insignia to the War Department. "Thousands of men have been rejected for service because of physical disabilities and the like," said one service official. "They are just as patriotic as the men who have been accepted for service."

Missing U. S. Flier Arrives at Caracas

CARACAS, Venebuela, Feb. 7 (AP)—James Angel, an American flier, landed safely yesterday at the Ciudad Bolivar Airport, ending fears that he had been forced down in the Venezuelan jungles with six passengers. Mr. Angel, who had taken off originally from Alto Caura with the wife and children of an explorer named Cardona, failed to arrive here at the expected time and a search was instituted.

The flier explained that in flying over the jungles his fuel had become exhausted and he was forced to land at a remote place called Isla Las Mujeres. There he obtained the necessary fuel to complete his flight.

Pan-American Highway

Completion of the Pan-American Highway may divert a large share of United States' tourist expenditures to South and Central America, according to the Department of Commerce.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye shall observe to do therefore as the LORD *your God hath commanded you: ye shall not turn aside to the right hand or to the left.*—DEUT. 5:32.

'Army Slang Proves Costly to Soldier

The slang used throughout the Army proves a short cut for the soldiers in referring to an incident or item—at least a short cut for all except a private stationed at Mather Field, California.

This private called his girl friend in Chicago, and hearing a sweet hello, he said, "Gee, I just had to call you. I have been sweating out a sugar report, but it looks as if I have been red-lined on mail call. I was in a cockpit fog the other night so I went blind flying with an army brat to a G. I. hop, but a glamour boy, out on skirt patrol, bird-dogged me so I spun in, wrote you a behavior report, and then did some bunk fatigue. . . ."

But, about that time, the girl friend interrupted and asked for an explanation of this "foreign language."

The private explained at length that he had been expecting a letter from her, but not receiving one, had become melancholy, and had gone on a blind date with an officer's daughter to a government planned dance. A selectee, out looking for feminine companionship, had cut in on his date so he came back to the barracks, wrote her a letter, and then went to sleep.

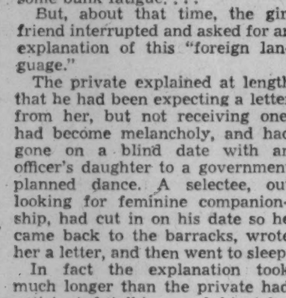
In fact the explanation took much longer than the private had anticipated talking, and his telephone bill—18 dollars and 65 cents.

Living for Less

Kitchen Rules

Uncle Sam says these rules will help his war effort and his housewives' pocketbook:

1. Keep adequate food storage space.
2. Always keep foods covered.
3. Plan meals to use left-overs for economy.
4. Buy exactly what's needed for week's menus.



5. Cook vegetables with as little water as possible.
6. Use bones and water in which meat is boiled for soup.
7. Peel fruits and vegetables carefully.
8. Follow recipes carefully.
9. Buy foods in season. Plan to use plentiful and cheap items.
10. Learn the nutritive value of foods.

—AP Feature Service

Hobby Nobbing

Top Photo: Wide World

Top: This hobbyist completed the locomotive and tender after 12 months of patient effort. More than 10,000 matches were used in the construction. Bottom: A battleship was the logical sparetime project of this member of the United States armed forces.

Hobbies for Those Extra Moments

By Irving Bacchus

Have you looked to your hands for a hobby? Boris Blai, director of Temple University's school of fine arts, urges hobby hunters to try handicraft. "The machine age has tended to routinize our jobs, to give us a sense of inferiority," he points out. "We need the sense of self-confidence, self-respect that comes from seeing something take complete form under our own hands."

More than 2,000,000 hobbyists have discovered hands full of happiness, working in wood carving, constructing furniture, shaping metal.

Power Tools Help

Hobby workshops range all the way from the garage-pus-tool-chest variety to elaborate machine-equipped units. General Cornelius Vanderbilt creates gifts for his friends in a workshop aboard his yacht. Possibly 20 per cent of hobby workshops are equipped with power tools; and several unrelated trends are making such equipment available to an increasing army of part time craftsmen.

One former superintendent of recreation maintains at his residence an open hobby center to which any person may go and learn to use his hands. A qualified instructor is available at regular hours.

In San Francisco a hobby shop has been opened by Edward Husted and Neal Jacobs where individuals anxious to try their skill with tools may plunge into their chosen projects for a small fee. Equipment, material and working space are provided. Enthusiastic noon-hour craftsmen tackle everything from sewing boxes to cabin cruisers and auto trailers.

Sharing of Equipment

Home workshop clubs have been organized in every State in the Union and neighbors are enjoying the use of expensive equipment by sharing it and sharing the cost. O. H. Hughson, an Oregonian, tours his native State making it possible for youngsters to learn crafts. No lad is denied an opportunity.

Your activities may start with a pocket knife and block of wood. N. V. Ranney of Rochester, Minn., is representative of the whittlers clan. His subjects are animal miniatures and busts of celebrities. Would you like information about free booklets on wood carving, wood turning and wood projects for youngsters? Send stamped envelope to Hoppy Nobbing.

Daily Quotation

Aye, many a heart could find content
If it saw the joy on the road it went,
The joy ahead when it had to grieve;
For the joy is there—but you have to believe.
—DOUGLAS MALLOCH.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. From what government source has come the warning that sacrifices and readjustments made so far by the American people in the interests of national security and victory have "only scratched the surface"?

2. The RAF is dropping millions of pamphlets on Occupied France. What information is conveyed in these pamphlets?

3. What record was set up by the Nation's retail stores during 1941?

4. What prominent British official has been appointed to accelerate Britain's production of war supplies?

5. What encouraging news did General Wavell recently announce to the hard-pressed Allied forces in the Pacific area?

6. The Office of Civilian Defense has limited potential air-raid "targets" to what areas?

7. How do German food allowances compare with Italian rations?

8. How can the American family aid in keeping food prices down?

9. Are New Zealand troops still operating in the Balkans?

10. Why were women's styles featured in a recent New York style show called "G-10 fashions"?

(Answers appear elsewhere on this page.)

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. The War Production Board.

2. The pamphlets proclaimed the gigantic scope of America's war plans and conveyed to the conquered people the message: "The Yanks Are Coming."

3. The Commerce Department estimated that the corner drug stores, the department stores, filling stations, and all the other retail outlets did $53,600,000,000 worth of business in 1941—"the highest level of retail trade in history."

4. Lord Beaverbrook has been appointed Britain's Minister of War Production in a new cabinet post made to coordinate with the work of Donald M. Nelson, United States War Production chief.

5. General Wavell recently confirmed reports that "great reinforcements" are now on their way to the outnumbered armies in Burma, Singapore, the Dutch Islands, and the Philippines.

6. The Office of Civilian Defense has limited potential air-raid "targets" to territory within 300 miles of seacoasts, and certain other sections designated by the War and Navy Departments because of their industrial importance. Cities in these areas need not submit requisitions for protective equipment since the Government plans to purchase and allocate gas masks and auxilliary fire equipment to them.

7. The German allotment is almost double that of the Italian rations.

8. By not hoarding and buying abundant commodities.

9. Yes; it has been reliably reported that several New Zealand units—who have been hiding in the Greek hills—have successfully joined Gen. Mihailovitch's Serbian mountain army.

10. Because the materials used are low on the priorities list.

Did You Know That—

Abraham Lincoln was not an abolitionist?

Lincoln, though hating slavery, favored its gradual abolishment and the compensation of owners, hoping thereby to shorten the Civil War. (The abolitionists hated and abused Lincoln because of his stand.)

Something to Remember

If every driver would reduce his average speed by 10 miles per hour he would get about 6,300 extra miles out of his tires, according to a major rubber company.

Wide World

World's Largest Watch?

This giant timepiece is getting set for war time. It's no easy job to move the hands of this watch which Jeweler E. S. Albaugh claims is the world's largest, so Dorothy Jenkins, Columbus, Ohio, high school student, is getting ready now for the change to daylight saving time which becomes effective on Monday, Feb. 9. Three feet in diameter and weighing 350 pounds, the watch was built in five years at a cost of $600.

In Lighter Vein

Contrary

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you, but if a sign says 'Fresh Paint' that same man has to make a personal investigation."—Tit-Bits.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Some older residents can remember when women's styles originated in Paris.

Kansas City Star: If we get a bike we shall practice in private so that when we ride it publicly for the first time it will be "no hands." We shall not venture forth, either, until we have learned to whistle while we are pedaling. And we shall wear the metal clamp around the bottom of the right leg of the trousers. And there shall be numerous gadgets and a squirrel's tail and doodads of colored glass here and there. Oh, yes, indeed, it must be a real bicycle.

Startling

A lady, checking over her grocery bill, found this item: "One tom cat, 15 cents." Indignant, she called up her grocer and demanded to know what he meant by such a charge. "Oh, that's all right, Mrs. Blank," he replied. "That's just an abbreviation for Tomato Catsup."—Exchange.

The Test

The late Governor Folk of Missouri, accompanied by a friend, arrived at his office one morning to find a number of men waiting for him in the anteroom. He paused as he passed through, and related an ancient, rather pointless joke.

Inside the Governor's private office, the friend remarked, "Say, that was a terrible old chestnut you pulled out there."

"I know it," was the complacent reply, "but I had to find out how many of those fellows were here to ask favors."

"And did you?" inquired the friend.

"Oh, yes," said Folk, "they were the ones who laughed." — Wall Street Journal.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Leading a Dog's Life'

Great Falls, Mont.

A recent human-interest experience proves that a dog's life is not so bad. The poundkeeper placed a small item in a local paper to the effect that Colonel, a Springer spaniel, was in need of a home. It seems his master had moved into an apartment, where there was no room for the dog. A few minutes after the paper was published, a man called at the pound, approved of Colonel, and gave him a good home. From the newspaper item the poundmaster has received 200 local telephone calls, four long-distance calls, 20 letters—all offers to take the dog.

A dog has often proven himself a man's best friend. No doubt Colonel thinks this should be reversed, at least in his case.

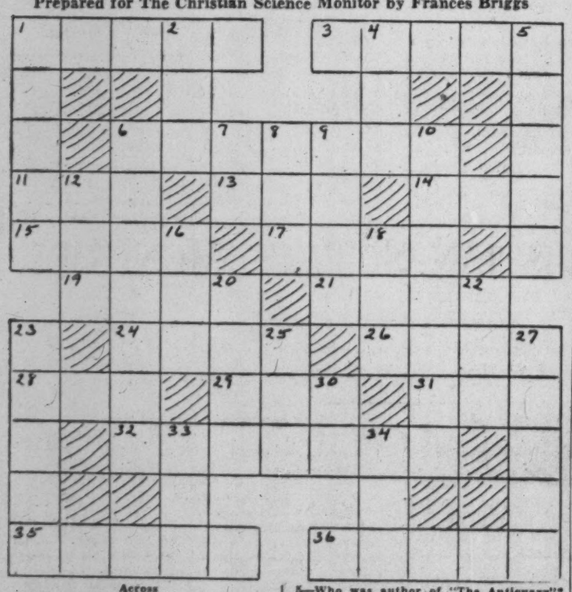
Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

These little squirrels have shown me
How animals get tame.
I let them know that I'm their friend—
They let me know the same.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In what country are chopsticks used?
3—Athanael is a character in what opera?
6—What is the official language of Argentina?
11—What is a horned horse?
13—Hardanger is made in what country (abbr.)?
14—What insect might be a "soldier"?
15—Possessive pronoun.
17—Face of a watch is what?
18—What are small ostrich plumes called?
21—Lacking luster.
24—Back part of the neck is what?
26—What is chief and lowest timber of a vessel?
33—Who is Richard Le Gallienne's famous daughter?
29—What is a river of Switzerland?
31—Sound of doves.
32—Who was author of "The Little Dog Laughed"?
35—What is an alloy of iron and carbon?
36—What is a place for playing at bowls, skittles, or the like?

Down

1—What African river is one of largest in the world?
2—To doze.
4—Possesses.
5—Who was author of "The Antiquary"?
6—What is a Dutch colony of northern South America?
7—Article.
8—What character represents a little head in Eugene Field's "Dutch Lullaby"?
9—What is any plant of the family Iridaceae?
10—Who wrote the poem "Marco Bozzaris"?
12—Who was mother of the Osirian gods?
16—What place in Belgium is celebrated for its mineral springs?
18—What diving bird has small wings used as paddles, and a heavy body?
20—What is a contest at boxing, or in words?
22—What is a northern zodiacal constellation?
23—Who is author of "New Worlds for Old"?
25—Organ of hearing.
27—Foyer of a hotel is what?
30—What is one of New England States (Abbr.)?
33—Exeter, England, is on what river?
34—What South American country would you visit to see the famous Tequendama Falls (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oooops . . . Sorry!*

By Le Pelley

ARE YOU REALLY GOING TO OPEN THE PACKAGE YOU GOT AT THE AUCTION..
YES—I THINK I'D BETTER! IT MIGHT BE SOMETHING IMPORTANT..
OOO... I HEAR SOMETHING TICKING!!
WOW... IT MIGHT BE A BOMB!
IT IS TICKING!! GO FILL UP THE BATHTUB!!
OOOMP
WHICH IS BETTER—HOT OR COLD..?
SPLASH
I STILL HEAR IT TICKING!
SAY... YOU'RE WEARING A WATCH! THAT'S WHAT YOU HEAR!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact He Can Accept an Invitation to Dinner Faster Than Any Dog I Know!*

By Rodgers

Joe, the hound dog who lives near by, and I are getting to be great friends—
He enjoys a good ol'-fashioned sniffing expedition as much as I do—
SNIFF SNIFF!
SNIFF
And even if he isn't so keen on dashing around just for the fun of it—
DOG BISCUITS
COME AND GET IT!
Just give him a reason—
And he'll make tracks with any one!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Glop Can't Be the Good Humor Man*

By The Hagers

"TELL ME ABOUT THE GLOP, MISS CRANE, THAT HE IS BIG," I QUACKED, "IT'S PLAIN."
"HE CLAIMS HE HAD AN ANCESTOR WITH THIS QUEER NAME, A. DINOSAUR.
BUT THAT MEANS NOTHING, SIR, TO ME; I'VE NEVER HEARD OF HIM," SAID SHE.
"IF I AM PROMPT THE GLOP'S ALL RIGHT; HIS LAUNDRY HE WANTS TUESDAY NIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Share

It ought not to be necessary to point out that in this war the people of the British Isles have done their share—and then some. But some folks have short memories—or big ears for Axis propaganda. Too many Americans believe that men from the Dominions or the Colonies have done most of the British fighting. This is one of the fallacies on which they base suspicions which hamper their own contribution to the United Nations war effort. For that reason the figures just released on British casualties may be useful.

They show that up to November more than 70 per cent of the casualties in British land forces came from England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. If the sea and air forces were considered, the share of the United Kingdom would be much larger. For the men who have held the oceans and the skies against the Axis come chiefly from the British Isles. If civilians be counted—and who would say that the gallant Britons who dug out of the ruins of their homes and beat back fire and fear were not fighting?—then the percentage would mount again.

This is, of course, no reflection on fighting men from the Dominions and Colonies. For who has not heard of the splendid exploits of the Aussies and New Zealanders? It may be that London has purposely publicized the deeds of men from the Dominions or that a dislike of boasting has played down the part of English, Welsh, Scots, and Irish from the home islands. Other factors too have affected our impressions. The Canadians, although making a magnificant contribution, have to their own disgust, missed most of the action, while the South Africans and Indians have operated chiefly in Ethiopia or Libya, out of news-camera range.

It is not the people of the Dominions or Colonies who carp. They know that the British Isles have furnished more than their share of men and money. It is Americans who seem to be so concerned about the outlying partners in the British Commonwealth. It is the kind of American who boasts of America's role as the arsenal of democracy and forgets that the United States's contribution is still largely in the appropriation stage, and forgets that even as a supplier of weapons Britain is still ahead. Britain has produced more than 90 per cent of the weapons she is using and meanwhile has helped her allies.

The British Isles with roughly one-third the population of the United States have spent about $40,000,000,000 on the war. Most of this is available now in war material, while despite vast appropriations, the United States has furnished so far only about $20,000,000,000 worth of fighting supplies. Britain has sent 1,000 tanks and 1,000 planes to Russia, while America is lagging behind the amounts promised. America is increasing the rate of her contribution rapidly, but the pace may be speeded by adequate appreciation of what others have done.

A Stirring Thought

School teachers of the nation, preparing to register consumers for sugar rationing, must know how many pounds each consumer has already accumulated. Can they also find out how much a consumer wastes?

The most selfish hoarding housewife would hardly set out to accumulate a ton in the pantry; but it appears that average consumers in New York City daily throw away about three and a half tons by not adequately agitating spoons in cups. Such inadequate activity of the spoon leaves some sugar in the otherwise empty cup. Three and a half tons a day in New York City; 1,250 tons a year. For the United States all together, 25,000 tons of sugar. Two shiploads. A proverb pops up. What is worth doing is worth doing well.

A housewife might exclaim: "Now whoever thought of that!" and another ask: "How on earth do they know?" It appears that Dr. John L. Rice, City Health Commissioner of New York, thought of it; and "how they know" was come at by making a survey of 8,113 abandoned cups in 244 restaurants in four boroughs of that metropolis. Of these cups one out of every five contained undissolved sugar, 1,328 showing that the lazy spoon had left half a teaspoonful, 302 nearly a teaspoonful, and 92 more than a teaspoonful. Using arithmetic and a "very low estimate" of per capita consumption, the survey reached a conservative conclusion.

Everybody knows there is a shortage of sugar, but this common knowledge apparently hadn't induced many consumers to stop using more sugar than they stirred.

Dreams Come True at Last

Those who in boyhood yearned to be firemen or policemen are today experiencing the joys of fulfillment. The civilian defense program supplies the opportunity.

No sooner had the calls for volunteer firemen and policemen gone out, together with the request for air raid wardens, than those with unfulfilled ambitions began applying at the corner fire-house and the precinct police station. They were eager for initiation in the art of steering that great sixth wheel on the rear of the ladder trucks. They wanted to know the "etiquette" of inducing an arrested one to "come along quietly." Patiently, bank tellers polished the pumpers; studiously, typewriter salesmen pored over the manual of police rules.

Word spread from neighbor to neighbor that one might have fun, and perhaps be in a position to serve by stopping around the station house a few of these winter nights. In New York alone some 47,000 men signed up for the fifteen-week auxiliary fireman course. In several communities these auxiliaries have already distinguished themselves in combatting conflagrations. Fire Commissioner Reilly of Boston tells of a large warehouse fire that was prevented from becoming a major catastrophe largely because trained volunteers speedily reached the scene and went to work.

It's wonderful to have ambitions realized forty years afterward. Especially when an element of helpfulness is involved. But is there any chance for those of us who wanted to become cowboys?

The Resilient Russians

Surprising — though heartening because of the high state of Russian morale which it discloses—is the prediction by President Kalinin of the Soviet Union that "the hour is near when all the occupied [Soviet] republics will return to the family."

One reason why this statement is surprising is that the Russian offensive has not yet retaken even half of the territory overrun by the Nazis. While at some points the Russians claim an advance of as much as 175 miles, at other more important points, as near Rostov and in the Crimea, they can claim only small gains or none at all.

The Russians have every right to be elated by their successes against the Nazis, successes such as no other Power can yet claim. But they know, for their military leaders have emphasized the fact, that the Nazi armies are far from beaten. The continuing heroism and sacrifice of the Russian people today is inspired not only by the knowledge that the Nazis are not invincible, but by a much grimmer awareness of Nazi plans for a great spring offensive. President Kalinin says this offensive will never take place. Which is one way of saying that it *must not* take place.

That it shall not take place is as important to the United States and Britain as it is to Russia.

The Russians have been expending huge amounts of war materials in the last few months, partly because they had to, but also partly because, with promises of aid from Britain and the United States, they felt they could afford to take additional risks for the sake of great immediate gains against the enemy. News from Washington that United States shipments to Russia had fallen far below American pledges should spur Americans to remedy this situation immediately, for there is little time left in which to transport war materials over the vast distance between the United States and Russia before spring.

Mr. Kalinin's hearty predictions run less danger of breeding overconfidence among the Russians, who know what they are up against, than among Russia's allies. A realistic estimate of the position of the United Nations vis-à-vis the Axis permits of nothing less than an all-out effort by all anti-Axis peoples.

Present efforts to conserve sugar remind us of the 1918 restaurant sign: "Please use less sugar and stir like thunder! We don't mind the noise."

Aunt Sophronia says that if the shortage will break Uncle Zeke of his 1890 habit of wearing rubber collars, it will be almost worth it.

After all, if we remember our Scriptures accurately, Joshua was the father of daylight saving as a means of winning a war.

Our Readers Say—

Check-Reins Needed for Both Wages and Farm Prices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Neither your editorial, "A Veto to Be Upheld," nor a long letter of rebuttal published in the Monitor mention the relationship of labor to this question of a ceiling on farm prices. Wages and farm prices are two of the most contributory elements in the inflationary trend. They should both be checked.

Notwithstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury has carefully avoided the subject of a ceiling on wages, although he has been publicly alarmed over the increase in farm prices as a dangerous inflationary agent. Where Labor is involved, the problem presents more hazardous political repercussions.

If a top is to be placed on the products which a farmer sells, it is not equitable that he should be forced to pay higher and higher prices for the goods that he buys, because the cost of the labor in his purchases has been permitted to climb unrestrainedly. As to comparative inflationary effects, increased farm income will, in most cases, go first toward paying off of debts and mortgages, whereas increased wages will go promptly into the retail sales of clothes, furniture, refrigerators, automobiles, and the like, which will give further impulse to the upward spiral of inflation.

I would urge a ceiling on wages from the Administration and Mr. Leon Henderson, to accompany any move to place a price curtailment on agricultural products.

Elsah, Ill. DONALD M. LAUGHLIN

War and the Billboards

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is cheering to think that this war may bring us one desirable result: Owing to the gasoline, rubber and automobile situations which have already reduced traffic on our roads, people who advertise on billboards and the billboard companies may no longer find it worth while to disfigure our countryside with their monstrosities. Then, if the Department of Public Works properly performs its functions, it will remove boards no longer occupied by advertising matter and we shall emerge from the war once more able to enjoy the beauties of nature.

Thereafter, if and when the billboard interests once more find it worth while to inflict themselves on us, applications for locations of boards will be new matters instead of the continuance of previous inflictions, and it is to be hoped that the then Department of Public Works will pay more attention to the wishes of the local communities than has been paid in the past.

Watertown, Mass. G. FREDERICK ROBINSON

Candles and Clocks, in 1784

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

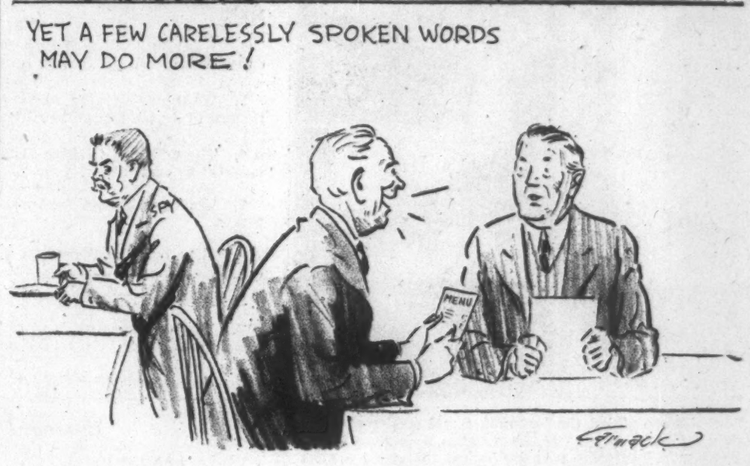
It does seem as if this happens surprisingly often. If one traces the origin of some good and thrifty idea we find our own Benjamin Franklin thought of it a century and a half before.

Take the matter of daylight saving. We find it first used in America in 1918, and in Europe in 1914-1918. The movement was started in England in 1907 by William Willett. But the idea originated with Benjamin Franklin. In 1784, while he was Minister to France, Franklin said in an article that if the people of Paris wished to save millions of dollars a year in candles they could do so merely by changing their clocks. This fitted in with his teachings in "Poor Richard's Almanac," that:

Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Berkeley, Calif. (MRS.) C. J. R. WILSON

Aiding the Enemy



Argentina's Reluctance to Break With Axis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Argentina's reluctance to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis, as displayed at Rio de Janeiro, recalls its similar attitude at Lima, and accords with its fixed policy of non-collaboration with the United States.

My seven years' residence in Buenos Aires, with frequent journeys into the Argentine hinterland, has taught me, however, that the Argentines are not lukewarm in their desire to preserve the democratic principle. To understand their antipathy to a too close bond with the United States, we need but review the stock reasons advanced in explanation of our own traditional antagonism to closer relations with Europe, an antagonism which rendered futile Wilson's dream of world unity after the last war, an antagonism which many believe responsible for the present world plight.

Ever since Pan-American conferences began—long before Fascism or Naziism came into being—a resistance to any form of cooperation with the United States has characterized the Argentine delegates. They fear, if ties between the United States and its southern neighbors become too close, that the sheer weight of wealth and power will make its influence dominant; that all the Western Hemisphere would come under the "tutelage" of Washington, converting Latin America into a sort of Yankee zone of influence.

Since no Latin-American nation has more than negligible armed strength, the brunt of resistance against a strongly militarized invader would inevitably fall to the United States. Effective defense would mean United States warships and planes in Latin-American ports and United States marines on Latin-American soil. Argentine statesmen may be pardoned for pausing to study the implications of such a state of affairs. Some of the more blunt have asked if it might not prove harder to get rid of our marines than to let them in. Our smug citizenry would be astonished if it knew how many Argentines wonder how much there is to choose between Nazi and Yankee domination.

It might seem that our conduct in the past quarter century merits more confidence. Such incidents as the liberation of Cuba, the subsequent annulling of the Platt Amendment, our refusal to take advantage of the post-Diaz disorder in Mexico to secure a foothold in that country, our non-intervention in the internal affairs of other republics, and our obvious willingness to free the Philippines should, we argue, convince Latin Americans that their fears are groundless.

We were, however, not always so pure. Our history books may gloss over the seizure of the Southwest from Mexico and of the Canal Zone from Colombia. But Latin America reads more candid textbooks. Past sins are hard to live down; old prejudices are hard to uproot.

And in this world of sudden, bewildering changes, what certainty has the Argentine that some future administration may not reverse the Rooseveltian good-neighbor policy? What assurance has it that coming generations in the United States may not revive the philosophy of "manifest destiny"?

Briefly, the Argentine, taking a leaf from its great northern neighbor's own book, has wanted to keep its skirt clear of "entangling alliances." Its statesmen, by shunning commitments, have sought to keep Argentine diplomacy free to pursue its best interests at all times, even when in conflict with the interests of other parts of the Western Hemisphere.

But the great northern neighbor has now turned away from isolation. May the Argentine continue to follow its lead. May it not, by a persistent policy of aloofness, risk wreaking such catastrophic consequences upon Latin America as our own aloofness, after the last war, wreaked upon the world.

Augusta, Ga. HARRY STARK

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

Recurring Readjustments

By Frank L. Perrin

Memory quite easily recalls many of the problems of that period of readjustment in the waning 60's, in that section of the Middle West where pioneer families and experimental industries had contributed generously, if not always willingly, in carrying on the recently-ended War Between the States. They had given little, comparatively, measured by the requirements of this present conflict. But they had literally given all they possessed. Food was scarce, even in a land capable of producing abundantly. There was a dearth of manufactured cloths, of sugar, and of all other commodities produced outside and beyond the limited home zone.

Currency issued by State banks was of uncertain value, dependent upon the solvency, or lack of solvency, of the particular bank of issue. Farmers sold grain and cattle today and hoped, sometimes vainly, that they would be able to pass along the paper bills received before it was too late. Merchants in the scattered river towns depended, in the days before the railroads came, upon the steamboats for the exchange which they carried on with supply houses far to the south. When winter came, as it always did at the time appointed, traffic ceased.

* * *

Because of the utter lack of transportation facilities between seasons, there were explainable and apparently unavoidable shortages of staple goods. There was no rationing, simply because there was nothing which could be rationed. There was no hoarding, mainly because the people of a struggling pioneer country seem always to realize that the rights and privileges they themselves enjoy are a common possession. They seem thus to interpret the good-neighbor or love-thy-neighbor policy, sometimes so greatly misunderstood.

Yet in all these experiences, as they are recalled, or as the record shows, there was nothing smacking of Socialism, Communism, or any of the new-fangled isms about which so much is said and written today. The pioneer, in whatever country, is an individualist. He would not be a pioneer otherwise. He does not plan to share except upon terms of agreed or established equality. He will go on an errand of mercy, even as you or I, but he will not contribute willingly or cheerfully to another's avoidable dereliction.

So it was logical and in all respects practical that when new land was to be broken, a barn or house raised, a crop of grain to be threshed, or a school to be started, there was a gathering of the men and big boys, the wives and daughters, the teams and wagons, all prepared and ready for what was to be done at the moment. But those who came were prepared only to lend, not to give. Wisely and forehandedly they anticipated their own need, tomorrow, next week, or next year, for service in kind. Those obligations never were repudiated, nor did they outlaw under the statute of limitations.

It is reassuring to believe that we of today, the fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, as well as those who do not cherish the persistent memories of privations and hardships long passed, are ready and willing to lay what we possess upon the altar of national and universal sacrifice. The patriots of an earlier period realized that it was not the things possessed which assured happiness and peace. That which was given paid the price of human freedom.

* * *

Though somewhat indistinct in detail, the picture of that earlier time stands revealed. Its replica, more clearly revealed, is being reproduced in the shuttered camera of today. History, like human experience, seems to repeat itself. As the outlines of the daguerreotype reappear one sees the grandmother, who then seemed aged, but was not, whose sons, one never to return, had gone to war; the wife who was bereaved while still a girl; the children who were never to remember their father; the boys too young to enlist, who played at war while men fought and suffered; the profiteer who failed to enjoy his brief prosperity.

On the larger screen set up for all to see a large picture is being, or will be, projected. We have, perhaps unfortunately, learned to do things in a bigger way. We have built larger guns, faster ships, diving bombers, and deadlier projectiles. It is not that we have, essentially, more to defend than we had in those earlier years. It is not that we love liberty and human freedom now more than then. It may be that the specter of evil and the belief in its power have in some way become magnified and distorted in our own thinking, but without our own conscious connivance.

If this is the case, the issue as presented must be met on the terms prescribed and under the rule laid down. Realizing this, there is assurance in the promise "As thy days, so shall thy strength be!"

The Wide Horizon

People Still Go West

By Michael J. D'Angelo

A modest limestone monument will be moved soon by the citizens of Indiana to a spot between a winter wheat field and a bluegrass pasture about two miles southeast of Carlisle, the point designated as the new center of population for the United States.

A point twenty-three miles east of Baltimore became this country's first population center established by the first national census of 1790, as required by the Constitution. In 1800 this point moved in a direct westerly course of 40.6 miles and 0.5 miles south, to a location eighteen miles west of Baltimore.

After the Census Bureau had made its canvass in 1810, it estimated that the new population center had to move in a straight line 36.9 miles from the previous location. This time it chose a spot in Virginia, forty miles northwest-by-west of Washington. In that year the rate of increase of population was 36.4 per cent, the highest ever recorded.

* * *

In the year the Missouri Compromise was accepted by Congress, 1820, the Census Bureau calculated the new center of population to be sixteen miles east of Moorefield, then Virginia, today West Virginia; a 50.5-mile movement. This same year New York State established itself as first in rank in population, holding that unique position ever since. Continuing its westward trek, the geographical center of population was transferred by the census of 1830 to a point approximately nineteen miles west-southwest of Moorefield.

When 1840 rolled around, about 35 per cent of a total population of 17,069,453 was creating a new America west of the Alleghenies. In this year the third longest straight-line change was recorded, the distance covering exactly fifty-five miles from Moorefield westward to the city of Clarksburg, also in western Virginia.

By 1850, when the seventh census was completed, thirty-six States had been admitted into the Union, the last of these being California, to which thousands migrated to produce new wealth for the nation. This caused the center to jump 54.8 miles to a point twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg, Va.

In the decade 1850-60, the population center made its greatest single advance when it traversed 80.6 miles to a point twenty miles south-by-east of Chillicothe, Ohio. A greater infiltration of easterners into western lands was resulting in requests for admission into the Union. A reasonably good indication of how fast the easterners traveled inland can be observed in the shift of the States' rank according to population between 1850 and 1860. Connecticut changed from twenty-first to twenty-fourth place. Maine dropped to twenty-sixth place from sixteenth. New Hampshire shifted from twenty-second to twenty-seventh.

Western States obviously gained by this influx and consequently their relative rankings were raised many times, taking the honors from the eastern commonwealths. Illinois, in the span of ten years, jumped to fourth place from eleventh; Indiana from twenty-seventh to twentieth; Minnesota, after only a decade in the Union, scaled from thirty-sixth to thirtieth; Missouri from thirteenth to eighth in rank, and Wisconsin up to fifteenth place from twenty-fourth.

* * *

The ninth decennial census, in 1870, produced statistics strong enough to move the center of population only 44.1 miles. This movement brought that point forty-eight miles east-by-north of Cincinnati, Ohio. Then, in 1880, came the second greatest movement, when Kentucky stole that honor from Ohio. Increased migration of Easterners after the Civil War and an influx of European farmers to more arable lands in the West moved this point 58.1 miles that year to a spot eight miles west-by-south from Cincinnati.

From 1890 until today Indiana uninterruptedly has been honored by the distinction of having the center of population within its borders. First the Census Bureau placed the spot twenty miles east of Columbus. By 1900, it had moved in a southwesterly course to a point six miles from that city. Came 1910 and a continued westward advance of 38.9 miles located the point in the city of Bloomington. Two years after World War One, the population center was found to have traversed its shortest distance, 9.8 miles, to a point 1.9 miles east of Whitehall, Owen County. Eleven years ago, the limestone monument had to be moved to a place 2.9 miles northeast of Linton, Greene County, having made a westward jump of 22.3 miles.

The new center at Carlisle is situated several miles from the western borderline of Indiana. Should the general trend be maintained, the center by 1950 is likely to jump across the Wabash River into Illinois.

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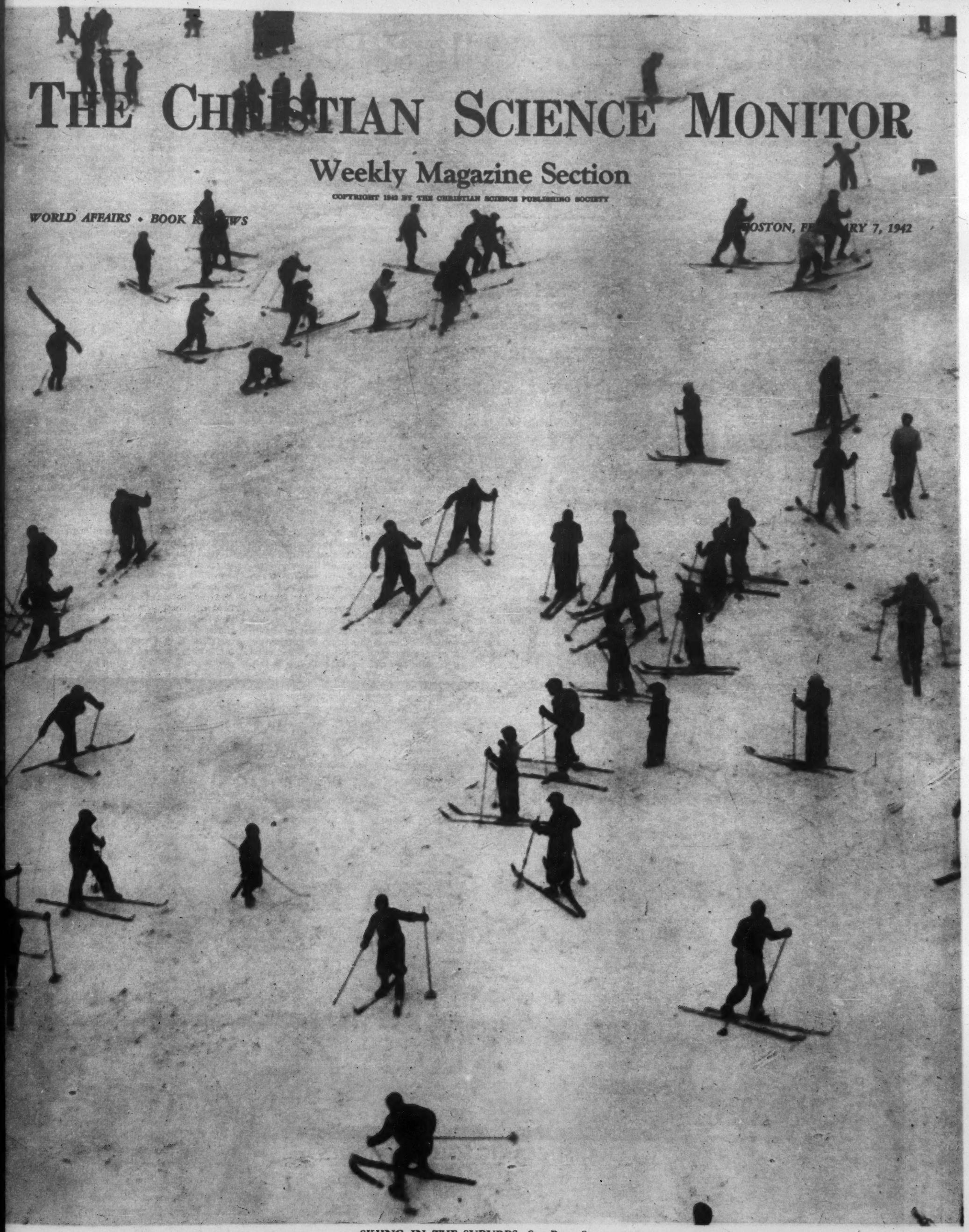


SKIING IN THE SUBURBS. *See Page 8*

H. Armstrong Roberts

ABE LINCOLN'S HOOSIER NEIGHBORHOOD . . . *By William E. Wilson* . . . Page Four

Distance: The Allies' Fourth Foe

By Harlan Trott

THE WAR AGAINST the Axis is first of all a war against geographical barriers measured on a vast, protractive ocean scale of days and distances. The moment Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, the global totality of the struggle confronting the United Nations on land and sea was made clear. Japan's entry on the Axis side makes this more truly a "world" war for those resisting Germany and her satellites than was the case in the previous war.

It is well to realize at the outset the sheer geography of the job confronting the united powers, and the magnitude of the effort we must exert to concentrate a decisive superiority of arms and men at the same time at all the strategic points this globe-girdled war has opened up.

America's war strategy has been defined as simply an all-out industrial effort to "flood" its fighting forces and those of its allies with tanks, guns, planes, and munitions. The biggest challenge to the achievement of this basic war aim revolves around America's efforts to deliver this flood of arms as fast as it pours from arsenals and factories.

A great deal has been said about the battle of production but not so much about the battle of delivery. Doubtless it was Prime Minister Churchill's knowledge of the extent to which the problem of distance figures in the total equation that impelled him to warn several times during his American visit that people in the United Nations must be prepared for more military setbacks before the tide sets in irresistibly against the Axis.

It has been pointed out frequently, too, that time is on the side of the democracies. But time—which was only just beginning to express itself in terms of American lend-lease aid and Russian resistance to Hitler's armies by the end of 1941—has seen something of its gains knocked a-glimmering by Japan's assault upon our Pacific naval outposts. Japan has turned time against us momentarily by seizing or making untenable certain places essential for the safeguarding of our direct lines of communication with our overseas frontiers.

With the fall of Wake and Guam, the relinquishment of the Philippines as a naval operating base, and the damage to the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, American support of its allies in Java, Malaya, and China has been suddenly saddled with a staggering obstacle in the matter of time. Severing of the direct oceanic route from San Francisco to Singapore, it appears, has forced American ships to go by way of Samoa and Port Darwin in northern Australia. This roundabout route measures 9,705 miles, which is some 2,375 miles more than the direct trans-Pacific route. Thus in the first few weeks of the war, Japan has put the United Nations' Far Eastern front a full week farther away from America's arsenals from the standpoint of a ship's steaming time.

Theoretically, the role of sea power in carrying out America's basic war aim is to insure that the flood of war materials reaching its destination remains equal to the volume at its source.

The strain which unfavorable shifts in the factor of distance have imposed upon the combined shipping resources and navies of the United Nations is manifested in many directions. The accompanying map will show what the cutting of direct trade routes resulting from the loss of strategic naval and air bases means to the Allies in terms of increased time and effort and cost.

Every 300 miles of deviation from a direct route adds a day's delay to the delivery of war materials destined for our allied forces overseas. With shipyards already straining their capacity, it is fairly apparent how much control of direct trade routes means to the democracies. Enforced detours imply that either the effects of American efforts to supply allied bases overseas must be suddenly diluted, or else much more money and energy must be expended for ships and labor to maintain an even flow of supplies and reinforcements over these vast oceanic by-passes.

A ship going from New York to Singapore by way of the Cape of Good Hope requires about six weeks. Given undisputed command of the Mediterranean, this time would be reduced by about 10 days. This means that it takes something like 50 ships sailing via the Cape to do the work of 40 ships using the Suez Canal.

What the opening of the Mediterranean to allied shipping would mean to the United Nations in developing and maintaining their new Eritrean supply base is dramatized by the difference in mileage between the direct route through the Suez and the present detour around Good Hope: New York to Eritrea via Suez, 6,193 miles; New York to Eritrea via Good Hope, 11,254 miles. In other words, if allied sea power could safeguard its control of the Mediterranean, the United States would be able to almost double deliveries of war materials to the Eritrean base with the same amount of shipping now operating on the Cape Town detour.

It is essential to note, too, that the demands on allied navies increase proportionately with the enforced protection of overseas routes. Out of this arises the danger that our sea power will spread itself too thin at certain strategic places, with the consequent weakening effect which a local reverse has upon the whole. This was apparent in the serious losses sustained by British convoys in the North Atlantic during the early stages of the war. Marked British successes against Italian naval forces in the Mediterranean ultimately helped to ease the strain on the guard work being performed by the Royal Navy. The destruction of the Bismarck and the subsequent shoot-on-sight policy pursued by American naval patrols in the Atlantic likewise eased the danger inherent in Britain's efforts to be strong everywhere at sea.

Japan's initial naval successes have helped to reverse this trend by forcing us to spread our defensive naval alignments over greater areas of the sea. This is the immediate price we must pay for not being prepared to fight Japan in the western Pacific. But with close to 300 American shipways teeming with merchant ship construction, the United States is well on its way to licking the problem of distance.

Acting in response to President Roosevelt's recent recommendation that 8,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping be built this year, and 10,000,000 tons next year, the Maritime Commission has negotiated for the building of 632 additional ships at a cost of $1,150,000,000. In speeding up the program which already provided for construction of 1,400 seagoing vessels during this year and next, the Commission will make greater use of existing facilities and personnel. Old yards will be expanded, while two yards now doing work for the British will be utilized for American construction.

All the vessels will be completed by the end of next year. This means American shipyards will turn out over 2,000 ships in the next two years, the greatest shipbuilding effort in history. The Commission's original plan to build 574 ships this year is being enlarged for the completion of about 969 vessels. The reason the Maritime Commission is able to carry out the President's expanded shipbuilding program is largely because the design of Liberty ships has been standardized, and the building of these ships becomes a manufacturing problem on mass-production lines.

The Commission's concept of the nature of the transportation job confronting the United States shows that when we speak of mass production we mean also the ships we must have to flood our allied forces with the weapons and materials they need to make the democracies strong and invincible on every front at the same time. Our colossal shipbuilding effort underscores our collective determinaton to conquer those vast distances which impede our efforts to carry the war to the enemy everywhere.

France's War Within

By Egon Kaskeline

THE SPIRIT OF FRENCH REVOLUTION RISES AGAIN

To the French people the military debacle of June, 1940, came as a blow and a surprise. The French information service had to the end kept the sad truth from them. The psychological reaction, therefore, was apathy. Many a Frenchman accepted defeat and agreed to the armistice. The nation was prepared even for a genuine understanding with the conqueror, if only the conditions were acceptable. "Defeat is better than war" was a slogan widespread in France.

The consequences of submission to Germany have proved worse than war. Today, every Frenchman feels the iron heel of the Nazis. The French prisoners of war have not returned, the country has been plundered ruthlessly. Today, France has awakened. Resistance against German domination increases from month to month. Open revolt, as yet, is impossible. Modern technical development and the concentration of arms in the hand of the suppressor have made revolt and guerrilla warfare extremely difficult.

Thus, resistance went underground. Today, France has not one underground movement, but several. The opposition has not one leader, but many. All classes and sections of French society participate in this dangerous work: Ministers, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, preach resistance from the pulpit; university professors and country schoolteachers distribute anti-German leaflets; youth from well-to-do families set up clandestine radio transmitters.

Since Russia's entry into the war, Communist groups have taken effective part in the struggle against Hitler. Compared with other groups, Communist underground activity has had the great advantage of having been thoroughly organized even before the defeat. At that time, the Communists sometimes attempted to hamper the French war effort. Now, their organization has turned against Germany.

In spite of the arrests and the shootings—thousands of alleged Communists have been interned and hundreds shot by the Gestapo—sabotage in the factories continues. Troop and supply trains are being derailed, German officers and civil functionaries are being assassinated. Many former Socialists have recently joined these Communist groups.

* * *

The Germans have tried to crush the underground movement with mass arrests, and heavy fines imposed on French cities. Fifty Frenchmen have been shot for every German officer killed or wounded. The shooting of hostages aroused such indignation that even the Pétain Government was obliged to protest. Vichy claimed that, under the circumstances, it could not guarantee the continuation of economic and political collaboration. Going even further, Pétain maintained that unless the shooting was stopped, a revolutionary outbreak might occur. The Germans, who today need the help of the French industry, were forced to abate their cruelties.

Public opinion and Government protests, however, do not alone account for German "mercy." A few days after the Paris massacre of hostages, 17 German officers and public servants were killed near the demarcation line that separates occupied from nonoccupied France. The clandestine radio station informed the occupation authorities that, henceforth, 10 Germans would be assassinated for every French victim. Several collaborationist leaders like Laval, Déat, Gitton, Fontenoy, and, recently, Paringaux, were attacked.

The frightful terror and counter-terror constitute the most spectacular evidence of French underground resistance. But it is the less violent means of anti-German propaganda that will, in the long run, be more effective in preparing France's final deliverance. Dozens of clandestine newspapers now appear regularly, some printed, others typewritten. The most widely read underground papers are Valmy, mouthpiece of resistance against oppression, Les petits Ailes de France, Liberté, La France Continue, and Pantagruel. All of them have a circulation which reaches many thousands of copies. Passing from hand to hand, they are read by hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen.

The Communists have their own underground papers, L'Humanité, La Banlieue Rouge, Libération, and others. The Gestapo and the Vichy police have succeeded in closing many a secret printing press and in arresting editors and printers. Publication, however, has not been interrupted. The clandestine radio station which is run by a group calling itself "Les Chevaliers de la Coup de Balai" (Knights of the Sweeping-Broom) has likewise escaped suppression.

* * *

To make a laughing-stock of a political enemy has always proved a weapon in France. The Nazis, crude and greedy, soon fell victim to the French wit. The people began to call them "doryphore" (an insect known for its voracity) or "mange-tout" (a kind of French bean, whose name translated reads "all-eater"). Hundreds of anti-German jokes are invented and spread by the whispering campaign. Songs have been written which are sung to old French tunes. One of them opens with, "Hitler promised to give all France to the Nazis," and ends with the line, "Tremble, Hitler and Mussolini, for you are cursed, and God bless our faithful ally, England." From the smuggled leaflet to the clandestine newspaper, from the whispered jokes and songs to the nightly broadcasts, underground propaganda is sweeping across France. It undermines German rule. Mentally, France is prepared for the hour of freedom.

In the light of this increasing popular resistance, the attempt, on the part of the collaborationist faction in Paris and in Vichy, to push France into a German alliance, is bound to fail. The French may have many different views as to the final shape of a future reconstruction of their country, but they are united in their contempt of the Germans and their French yes-men. A British offensive in Western France might consolidate the country within 48 hours.

We are in no position to say how far the British and the Free French have succeeded in organizing the underground movement with a view to future military operations on French soil. The widely differing political and social conceptions of the Nationalist and Communist underground groups make an organized collaboration difficult. In a recent declaration concerning a British offensive next spring, a responsible London spokesman pointed out that this action will probably take place in German-occupied France, where "a friendly civilian population would harass the German rear with sabotage and guerrilla warfare." The underground movement in France, as well as in all occupied Europe, is therefore a vital factor in the democratic strategy against the Axis powers.

Abe Lincoln's Hoosier Neighborhood

By William E. Wilson

Lincoln National Life Foundation

"THE COLOR OF THE GROUND WAS IN HIM—"
Paul Manship's Sculptured Conception of Abraham Lincoln as a Hoosier Youth

THE FORESTS are mostly cleared now in Warrick and Spencer Counties, in southwestern Indiana, where Abe Lincoln lived from the year that he was seven until three days after his twenty-first birthday. There are concrete roads where Tom Lincoln's oxen bogged down in red clay and muck as they dragged the Lincoln caravan away to Illinois in 1830. There are quiet meadows and broad fields of corn now where once Dennis Hanks, Abe's cousin, tracked "bear, deer, wolf or Indian for miles through the matted pea-vines." There are pleasant villages and thriving small cities where, in the 14 years of Abe's Indiana life, there were only scattered cabins and an occasional store.

But the spirit of Lincoln country has not greatly changed in the past 100 years. To see it all again for myself, during a study of the life of Lincoln, I revisited Warrick and Spencer Counties, which are near my father's home in Indiana. With him, I climbed a steep, iron stairway hung on the side of one of the buildings on the Boonville courthouse square and, sitting in the office of the Boonville Enquirer, under two great framed portraits of Woodrow Wilson and Abraham Lincoln, listened for an hour or two to the brilliant and witty talk of former State Senator William B. Carlton, who edits the paper.

"You know, son," my father said to me, after Mr. Carlton and I had shaken hands and recalled the last time we met, "the Senator is probably the best Democrat in southern Indiana, but I've never heard him give a speech at a Democratic rally without somehow introducing a quotation from Abraham Lincoln."

The Senator tipped back in his swivel chair. "Well," he said, "I've always thought Abe was the best Democrat the Republican Party ever had in it!"

That is how they feel about Abe Lincoln in Warrick and Spencer Counties. The Republicans claim him, of course, but the Democrats claim him, too. He was a man for all time, you will say, and for all parties. Yes; but, more than that, he was a Hoosier boy, just as all those Republicans and Democrats were once. And the common bond of a Hoosier boyhood is something that makes party divisions ultimately look ridiculous — even to a Hoosier!

They say that Abe used to walk to Boonville to hear Lawyer Brackenridge plead cases; and when you look out Senator Carlton's office window at the courthouse square and know that Abe once loped across that sweep of green lawn in the hot sunshine, you realize that the tradition of such a presence is something to breed generous and unprejudiced men.

* * *

From Boonville, we went to Gentryville, which was once Jonesboro, where Abe clerked in a store and loved his pay more dearly than his work. Gentryville is only a straggling village of a dozen or so houses strung along the highway, but it, too, has the association of young Abe to give it a character all its own. There are no log cabins left and the people drive cars and listen to radios and know what's going on in the world, but some things are still unchanged. I bought a one-cent stamp in Gentryville. The post office was a tilting wall of letter-boxes at the rear of a long, dark general store, attended by an elderly man dozing in a rocker. When I told him what I wanted, he took a pasteboard shoe-box out of a drawer, a leather wallet out of the shoebox, and the stamp out of the wallet. Abe Lincoln, buying a postage stamp in Gentryville more than a century ago, may have made the purchase in much the same way.

Levi Grigsby was the man I wanted to meet in Gentryville. His name enchanted me. The country was full of Grigsbys when young Abe lived there. It was the Grigsbys who offended him when they failed to invite him to the infare after their sons' double-wedding. Abe retorted with a prank that embroiled the whole community. The free-for-all fight that ensued is still talked of in Spencer and Warrick Counties. It was after this fight that Abe Lincoln boasted for some time: "I'm the big buck of this lick!" But Grigsbys were Abe's closest friends, too. It was a Grigsby who accompanied the Lincolns on part of their journey to Illinois. And it was a Grigsby who married Abe's only sister.

To Levi Grigsby, those pioneer ancestors were only Uncle Natty and Aunt Sarah and Uncle Reuben, and the Great Emancipator was simply Abe. I found Mr. Grigsby sitting on his front porch, wearing a blue shirt and with his gray trousers held up by "police" suspenders. He was a kindly and intelligent man of 72, with a large, handsome head and a full, red face and neck that seemed the redder because of his snow-white moustache. He welcomed us cordially, Hoosier-fashion, and talked quietly about the old days, as if he himself had been a part of them. All the while he talked, he fanned himself with a rubber fly-swatter, for the summer heat was oppressive. He once owned the town flour mill, built in 1856 but in ruins now, and since his boyhood, he had wandered and worked over every acre of the Lincoln country.

"It was my Uncle Aaron who married Abe's sister," he said. "But I reckon it was my Uncle Natty who was Abe's best friend. Uncle Natty was a year older than Abe, an' when Abe an' his pa an' folks left for Illinois, Uncle Natty rode with them a-horseback about six mile northwest of here, as far as a little place they used to call Lickskillet."

The site of the old Jonesboro store, where Abe clerked, is a mile or so northwest of modern Gentryville, and Mr. Grigsby told us how to reach it. You go down a beautiful, quiet road that winds among rows of locusts and cedars, and from time to time you get a view through the trees across rolling wooded country clear into Kentucky. The old log store is no longer there. In its place is an old brick house of beautiful architectural lines that are spoiled by the modern addition of a concrete porch. It is the house in which Colonel Jones, the storekeeper, lived after the Lincolns' departure; but it may have been built while Abe was still in that country. In the tall, rank grass at the side of the house, where a flock of hens were clucking contentedly, we found the marker that Mr. Grigsby and a Lincoln admirer from upstate set up ten years or so ago. It is a small stone slab telling its discoverer that on this spot Abe Lincoln clerked in a store more than a century ago. Reading it, I was reminded of Abe's remark that while his pa "larnt" him to work, he forgot to "larn" him to like it.

* * *

Perhaps the one real relic of Abe's time in Gentryville is the blacksmith's shop, once owned by William Davis, who was "Abe's own pertickler friend," according to Dennis Hanks. The unpainted boards on the outside of the shop have been put up since Abe's day, of course, but inside are the hand-hewn timbers that were undoubtedly there when Abe stopped to swap a yarn or two on his way to and from work. Inside, too, you will see horses being shod just as they were in Abe's time and you will be greeted by the same ingenuous and cordial "howdy" that used to make Abe feel like a-settin' and a-restin' for a spell.

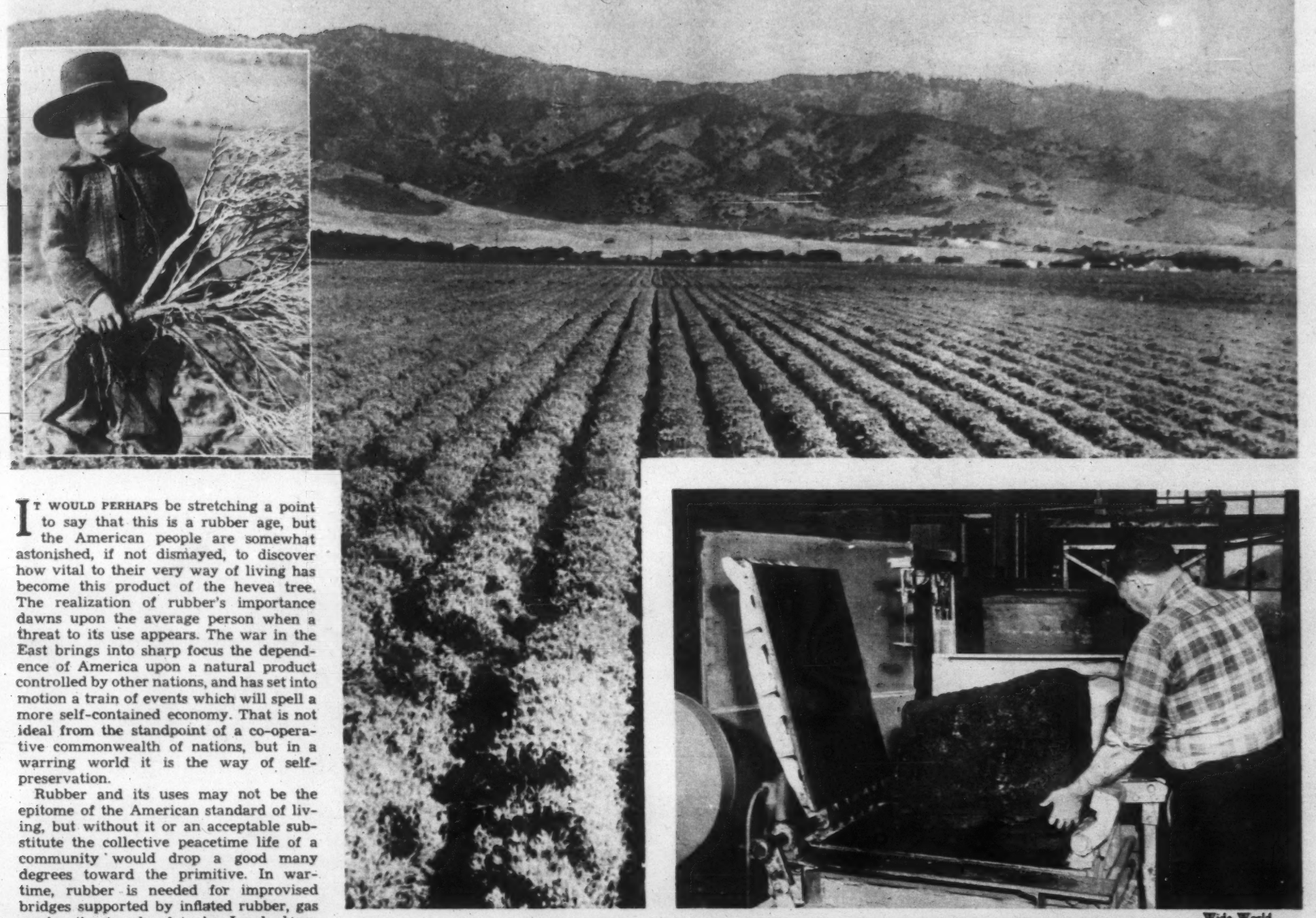
Eastward a couple of miles is Nancy Hanks Park, where, shutting your eyes against the formal entrance that a proud state has laid out, you can imagine the presence of the Lincolns once more, as you wander through the acres that Tom and his boy once cleared and cultivated.

In the spring, you will see dogwood and redbud in blossom. You'll see the wild sweet william and the butterfly weed and wild honeysuckle and the blue and yellow flag that were there when Tom and Nancy and their two children first arrived in 1816. If your eyes are sharp, you may see some of the pretty-by-night, the lady-in-the-green, the touch-me-not, the pinny, the mulle pink, and the old-maid's-eyes that were planted by Nancy Hanks Lincoln and, later, by Nancy Bush Lincoln, Abe's stepmother. Above you will be the same black oaks and white oaks, the poplar, the hickory, the hackberry, the sweet gum, ash, willow, and catalpa that sheltered young Abe as he sauntered down to the spring for water, followed by his pet cat. You will see the white flash of mocking-birds' wings among the bushes,

(Continued on page 12)

Stretching the Rubber Supply

By George R. Ericson



Wide World

THE RUBBER RANCH BECOMES INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN AMERICA

Guayule Shrubs (Top), From Which Tire Rubber Is Made, Growing in the Salinas Valley in California; the Guayule Plant Is Yanked Up by the Roots and Ground in the Extracting Process; Pressed Into 100-Pound Slabs, It Looks Much the Same as the Softer Grades of Hevea Rubber. Tires Made From Guayule Give 90 Per Cent of the Mileage of Tires Made From Hevea Trees

IT WOULD PERHAPS be stretching a point to say that this is a rubber age, but the American people are somewhat astonished, if not dismayed, to discover how vital to their very way of living has become this product of the hevea tree. The realization of rubber's importance dawns upon the average person when a threat to its use appears. The war in the East brings into sharp focus the dependence of America upon a natural product controlled by other nations, and has set into motion a train of events which will spell a more self-contained economy. That is not ideal from the standpoint of a co-operative commonwealth of nations, but in a warring world it is the way of self-preservation.

Rubber and its uses may not be the epitome of the American standard of living, but without it or an acceptable substitute the collective peacetime life of a community would drop a good many degrees toward the primitive. In wartime, rubber is needed for improvised bridges supported by inflated rubber, gas masks, the treads of tanks. Land planes are useless without big take-off tires and vulnerable without rubberized, self-sealing "gas" tanks. Even a battleship is a less effective instrument without the 75 tons of rubber used in its construction and equipment. Other war uses, previously unheard of, are barrage balloons, seadrome lighting buoys, foamed rubber parachute seats and foamed latex airplane wing filler.

Crude rubber has been America's most valuable import in recent years, civilian needs accounting for an annual consumption of about 600,000 long tons. The war in Europe speeded up America's Far East purchases, bringing total imports in 1941 close to 1,000,000 tons, or 60 per cent above any prewar figure, and comparing with 1940 imports of about 818,000 tons. Despite quotas imposed by the Government, consumption last year was well above average. It has been estimated that at the beginning of 1942 the country had on hand some 500,000 tons, with possibly 150,000 en route from the Orient.

The stocks held by the Rubber Reserve Corporation and in private hands approximate a normal year's supply. But now there is no normality. Where the military used 150,000 tons of crude last year, it may consume 225,000 tons in 1942. All that can be said, then, is that the rubber stock pile may be enough for two years. This assumes that no new rubber will be used for other than vitally essential civilian operations, and these are estimated to require 120,000 tons annually.

If the prospects for enough rubber for war uses after the expiration of two years is only fair, the outlook for private needs is bleak, indeed. Many of the 28,000,000 motorcar owners in the United States, who travel on the average about 7,500 miles a year, might, with care, use their present tires for two or even three years. A large percentage could operate their cars even longer by restricting their driving by one half or one third. Two out of every three families in the United States own cars, with travel estimated to be 45 per cent for pleasure driving.

One immediate source of relief for the civilian population is the retreading of used tires. This is a process which uses seven to eight pounds of virgin rubber, called in commercial circles camelback, which replaces a like amount of the rubber that was worn away. The new camelback tread will probably give mileage equal to 80 per cent of original mileage at a cost, before the recent increase in prices, of about one third of a new tire.

Another immediate addition to supply to meet the insatiable demand is reclaimed rubber. Discarded tires chiefly were the source of 190,000 tons of this kind of rubber in 1940, and some 300,000 tons in 1941. This source is limited. Users of tires made from reclaimed rubber are warned not to travel faster than 35 miles an hour. Most of this scrap rubber is used for hose, heels, insulation materials, cushions, mats.

Rationing of new rubber and reclaiming of used rubber are stopgaps. The United States must have new rubber in large tonnage. There are two interesting developments which, given time, should furnish the answer:

Growing of domestic rubber plants, and the construction of factories producing so-called synthetic rubber.

The former solution calls for great expansion of rubber plantations in Central and South America and the planting of big acreages of the guayule shrub in the United States Southwest. This program of depending on a natural product has apparently been given secondary consideration from the nation's leaders in favor of the immediate building of a string of new factories aimed to produce annually 400,000 tons of artificial rubber. America's new synthetic rubber factories are to cost $400,000,000.

German chemists, because of shortages caused by the first World War, produced an artificial rubber out of a gaseous hydrocarbon, butadiene (C_4H_6). This material could be derived from coal, oil, agricultural alcohol or natural gas and could be polymerized, that is, the hydrocarbon could be made to combine with itself to form a solid product. This was given the trade name, Buna. Later, modifications produced Buna-N and Buna-S. Buna-N, a superior product, showed resistance to oil. Buna-S was used for tires. At the outbreak of the present war, Germany was understood to have had an output of 25,000 tons of Buna-S and a projected capacity of 75,000 tons.

The first experiments on synthetic rubber production in the United States are reported to have been started by the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) in 1930. It used oil and gas as raw material. Lately it has developed a cheaper type called "butyl." In 1933 the Firestone Tire and Rubber produced artificial rubber and has provided the United States Army with synthetic tires.

There are many hundreds of synthetic rubbers, most of which could give satisfaction for specific uses, but which lack versatility. Many are superior to natural rubber in resistance to heat, oil, or even wear. In the last decade, they have been adapted to many uses and through experimentation have been so improved that they displace the tree rubber.

At the present time the United States is only on the threshold of real production of artificial general purpose rubbers, whose output in 1941 amounted to something under 10,500 tons, or only about 1½ per cent of natural rubber consumption. Production was gradually stepped up last year, and the rate of output is now about 40,000 tons annually. By the end of 1942, artificial rubber capacity of the four big companies—Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich, and U. S. Rubber—should reach 150,000 tons, if the $400,000,000 program outlined by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, succeeds.

The Eastern natural rubber is laid down in United States at about 20 cents a pound, which compares with the Government-fixed price of 22½ cents a pound. The cost of the butadiene and neoprene rubbers under the Jones plan will undoubtedly mean a substantial loss to the Government, since the cost of the synthetic product is put at 30 cents a pound. However, this cost will inevitably be lowered as experience is gained and new methods developed.

What of raw rubber from trees or shrubs grown in the Western Hemisphere? Some proponents of this source are optimistic over the guayule plant, a dwarf deciduous tree or woody shrub, growing

(Continued on page 14)

The Men From the Ships

By Josephine Ripley

STAND BY TO LOWER AWAY! Wide World

Volunteers Manning a British Lifeboat Somewhere in the Atlantic; a Merchant Convoy (Top) as Seen From a Navy Patrol Bomber

HE STOOD THERE TALKING, as if such things were as commonplace as walking to work. Twice he had felt the splitting crash of a torpedo. Another time the ship struck a mine. When he was home on leave, Jerry came to pay a bombing visit.

He was only 22, this lad from Newcastle—one of the men of the convoys, leaning casually on the desk at the New York British Merchant Navy Club. It was teatime, and men from the ships were heading up South Street from the waterfront, clumping up the stairs to the second floor of the Seaman's Church Institute.

Nearly all of them had seen the torpedo strike, felt the shock of the stealthy mine, heard the snarl of dive-bombers. But it's all part of the job, they'll tell you—if they tell you anything. And usually they don't.

It was only by chance that we learned the story of the boy from Newcastle. He had been talking about a mascot on one of his ships—a monkey. A regular pet it was. They even made a special life jacket for it. Moreover, the monkey wore it!

He'd been torpedoed? He nodded. Twice. The ship went down so fast that first time, he didn't have a chance to dress. Someone grabbed the monkey, though, fastened its jacket on, and tossed it down on the raft. And there it was hanging on like a barnacle for three days. He laughed at the recollection.

Of his own experience, he said little. Yes, it had been choppy. Cold, too. A destroyer finally picked them up. Only clothes on the ship that would fit him were those of an officer, he said. Mighty impressed at home, they were, when he came back a lieutenant. He grinned again.

The other time? Oh, he had floated around in the water for three hours or so in the dark. Then he had heard planes. British flying boats looking for survivors—he hoped. He signaled with a flashlight—part of the regular equipment in a life jacket.

"The planes sounded good," he admitted.

Then the mine—that had been bobbing around right in the harbor. They had all thought it was a piece of cork. Next thing he knew he was swimming for shore.

But the bombing. He was serious now. That was really bad. His leave was almost up. Funny, his mother had said just the day before it had been a long time since Jerry had paid a call. Jerry came that night.

He had just left the house when the bombs began to fall. The street was one swirling, choking cloud of black dust. Then came the incendiaries. Everyone was running about putting them out. "You should have seen them." His eyes were shining now. "Even little three- and four-year-old children rushing around dumping sand on the flaming bombs."

Oh, it's the folks at home who have it hard. "Not us at sea."

His story is one of many, and the lad from Newcastle one of thousands who keep 'em coming, a steady stream of ships across the Atlantic. Yet few people know when the convoys come in. Only once has it leaked out—one day last summer, when 108 ships crowded into the port of New York within 24 hours.

It was not only a mass arrival of ships. It was an invasion—an invasion of hundreds of sea-weary men. It meant solid ground beneath tired feet for a few days, or maybe weeks, if the ship was laid up for repairs.

But, thanks to the British Merchant Navy Club, it didn't mean a lot of seamen walking the streets or carousing in taverns for want of a better place to go. They had a better place. Here at the Club rooms they find a bit of home, mail perhaps, and their own special kind of tea.

They speak with the accent of Yorkshire, of Lancashire, and of the Cockney from London, these men from the ships. Often you'll hear the soft bur-r-r of the Scot, like the blond, curly-haired lad who had so much trouble finding "Furrsst Street" in Brooklyn, until the cop finally realized that what he meant was "Foist Street."

"This is definitely their bit of England," says Mrs. J. B. Wilson, the hostess, with a glow of pride in these doughty seamen. They have a feeling of ownership in the Club. Take pride in it. "I've never heard any bad language here," she told us. "And they'll tell you if they feel a chap doesn't belong."

The wife of a British seaman—Secretary of the National Seamen's Union of Great Britain—Mrs. Wilson understands these men. "Some don't care to be talked to," she explains. "You sense that."

If they do talk, they make light of their hardships. They're no heroes in their own eyes. It's the folks at home who have it hard. And it's the family they like to talk about.

The boy from Cardiff had been chatting with us scarcely five minutes before he brought out a picture of his mother. Slight and pretty, she was, dressed in overalls—an inspector in a munitions factory, he told us proudly.

Tall, blond, neat-appearing, he was very much like any American boy. Even his accent was less pronounced than most. He'd lived about a bit, he said—China, Africa, India. His father had been an army man. This was his eleventh trip across.

Hadn't been torpedeod himself, but two boats in his convoy had. One, the ship with the English children on the way to America.

The youngster who had been prisoner on the Altmark was only 21. A torpedo from the Graf Spee had blasted his ship, an English freighter, to the bottom of the Atlantic. The raider, whose own days were then running close to their humiliating end, picked them up.

Later they were transferred to the overcrowded prison ship. For weeks they followed in the plunderous path of the battleship until the Altmark could hold no more on its decks or beneath them. Then came the daring rescue, when the British destroyer Cossack, tipped off that the prison ship was heading for home by way of the Norwegian coast, cornered the Nazi boat in Gjoessingfjord.

The prisoners, battened below, felt the jolt as the German ship ran aground, heard reports as the Cossack crew shot it out with the Germans on the deck above, and released 300 hilariously excited British seamen.

The young boy's face lighted up as he told of it. "That officer—that first British officer who jumped aboard the prison ship. He was the real hero. Yes, sir, he was the one who took all the chances."

That was what stood out in his mind about the Altmark—the heroism of that British officer, not the torture of his own imprisonment. After a few weeks' leave, he was back on a ship again. Torpedoed this time, he drifted for four days in a lifeboat.

"What if something should happen on your voyage home?" he was asked.

"I'll have just that much more to tell my grandchildren!" He laughed, but he wasn't boasting.

This was his second visit to the Club. That's the most thrilling part of her job, Mrs. Wilson confides—seeing a familiar face in the doorway. That's when you

(Continued on page 15)

Forward, Turn Forward, Oh Time In Your Flight

By Delano Brookings

ECONOMY-MINDED Uncle Sam takes time by the forelock on Monday, Feb. 9, and yanks it ahead an hour. As a war move, it seems certain to save a lot of daylight, but the saving on talk is bound to be practically nil. As a topic of national conversation, daylight saving puts the weather completely in the shade. According to the Gallup Poll, the country is for it. But you wouldn't suspect it by the recent debate in Congress, nor by the arguments that simmer around every rural post office stove.

Discussion in Congress over daylight saving has produced some classic embellishments to the folklore of American humor. Here's a salty sample extracted from remarks by Representative Wadsworth of New York appearing in the Congressional Record of Jan. 15, 1942:

"Mr. Wadsworth. Mr. Speaker, a communication which may be of interest to the Members here present came to me from a gentleman in Rochester, N. Y., who had a suggestion to make.

"He said:

"While you are at it, why don't you pass a bill to lower the zero mark on thermometers 20° or 25°? Then you will seldom have any zero weather, and you can save a lot of woollen clothing and fuel."

* * *

They say thrifty Benjamin Franklin started all the fuss when he awoke one morning in 1784 to find his Paris room flooded with light—and ideas. Fumbling on the bedstead for pencil and diary, he jotted them down:

"As I firmly believe in economy in every way and as I was reflecting on this matter of saving fuel, it suddenly occurred to me that in six months, from the 20th of March to the 20th of September, there are 183 nights, and by multiplying this number by 7 in order to find out how many hours we use candlelight, the total is 1,281 hours. As there are 100,000 families in the French capital, I get a total of 128,000,000 hours during which fuel is used in the spring and summer months."

Franklin suggested a tax of 20 francs on each window found with blinds closed after daylight. Moreover, he suggested that a cannon be fired in each street to warn residents to open their blinds and let the sunshine in. More than a century elapsed before the French people put Franklin's plan into effect, and, strangely enough, it was adopted at the time when cannons were going off, all along the Somme.

One of the most vigorous supporters of the new daylight-saving law has been the Federal Power Commission. Its statistically minded chairman, Leland Olds, told the House Commerce Committee that nationwide daylight saving would lead to a saving of between 2 and 3 per cent in the current peak electric power load.

Here is the way the nation voted on the Gallup Poll question, "Would you favor or oppose daylight-saving time in your community for the entire year, as long as the war lasts?":

	P. C.
Favor	57
Oppose	30
Undecided	13

Actually the decibel count of opposition to daylight saving is out of all proportion to the Gallup returns. The loudest objections come from rural areas, where opinion hasn't changed appreciably since the exponents of God's Time first raised their voices in derision of Wilson's Time a quarter of a century ago.

* * *

The farmers don't like it. Just why is something few innocent bystanders have been able to dope out. If you back a rural resister into a corner and ask him to explain his stubbornness in concrete terms, he is apt to come back with something like this: "Well, my cows just don't like it."

Unfortunately, you can't prove much by the cows. Those we've encountered have been almost entirely noncommittal. The same with the chickens.

In the South, opposition to daylight saving cannot be defined simply as a farm-city dispute. Here reasons for resisting daylight saving range from States' Rights to the heat. The Supreme Court resolved the first issue some years ago, but the question of daylight saving in relation to heat is a serious one. Take Washington, for example. For a place that has been the point of origin of so much daylight-saving legislation, the District of Columbia has remained remarkably aloof from having to tamper with its clocks.

The opinion in Washington and throughout much of the South is that daylight saving imposes a physical hazard on the inhabitants by depriving them of an hour of rest during the coolest part of the day. It is useless to argue that people could make it up by going to bed earlier, because that part of the country does not cool off until quite late in the night.

Daylight saving still has many adherents to win in the Far West. Kipling's "village that voted the earth was flat" has its chronological counterpart in the attitude of Californians who still prefer their mellow "Sunshine Time" to that concocted in Washington.

Probably the most exciting sectional dispute about daylight saving and time zoning in general has centered around Chicago. Five years ago the city adopted daylight saving, but that didn't end it.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, original sponsor of year-round daylight saving, pubished an article last spring quoting leaders in recreational and sports activities to the effect that it would be fine to extend daylight-saving time through October. Immediately an ordinance was introduced in the city council to make the change effective. This drew a salvo from the Chicago Daily News, the paper which opposed the Tribune's efforts to establish year-round daylight-saving time back in 1936.

Some suspected that the Tribune, a morning paper, might have an economic motive for pushing the clock ahead, since to do so would keep an afternoon paper like the News, which sells to 5 o'clock home-going commuters, from reporting late news from the East. Keeping late news breaks out of the afternoon editions would fatten the morning headlines, of course. It is customary for the Tribune to speak cheerfully about the added hour of daylight "fast time" affords for outdoor recreation. Its evening rival, the News, harps gloomily on the dismal possibility of the community having to grope its way to work in the bleak, gray, half light of murky dawn. The fight is far from over.

* * *

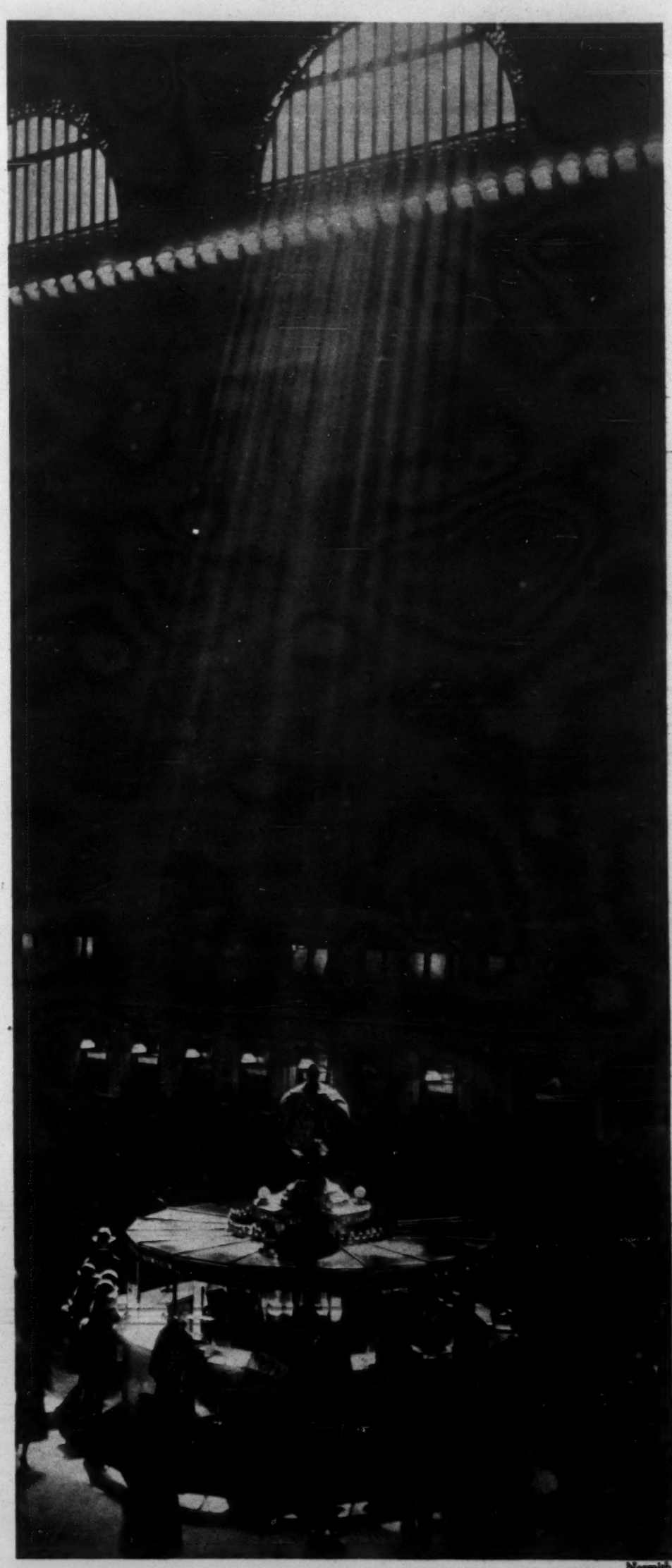
In Britain, they liked daylight-saving time so well that the country ordered up a double portion last summer. For three months, Britishers stole a two-hour march on the Greenwich timekeepers by putting into effect what Englishmen call their "double summer time."

What's good for war-worked Britain, by the way, is good for the Axis. Last August, the Nazis announced that the Reich would stay on daylight-saving time throughout the winter, because "it turned out so well" during the summer. The puppetmen of Vichy took their cue from Berlin last May and advanced their clocks two hours ahead of sun time to conform with Summer Time in Berlin and the rest of Nazi-occupied Europe.

South Africa opposes daylight-saving time for an interesting and very valid reason. The explanation is that while certain advantages might result in parts of the dominion, especially in the eastern region, in Cape Town and the western areas generally, the inhabitants practice daylight saving all year round. That is because their clocks, which actually show standard time for South Africa, are in fact 44 minutes in advance of local mean time.

Although a great many people use the terms "standard time" and "sun time" interchangeably, actually they are not the same. The navigator's term for sun time is Local Apparent Time. Both Boston and Philadelphia, for example, being in the eastern time zone, use the same standard time. But there is about 16 minutes difference between their respective sun times. Fifteen degrees of longitude equals an hour. The difference of longitude between Boston and Philadelphia is about four degrees. Translating degrees of longitude into minutes of time, the sun is directly overhead in Boston about 16 minutes before it is in Philadelphia.

Of course, the kind of people who write about daylight saving can always find a way to throw a monkey wrench into any perfectly sound explanation such as this. One which Down Easters frequently use to lassoo the unwary is to ask what place in the United States sees the sun rise first. The logical answer would seem to be Eastport, Maine, our easternmost community. Actually, it is Mt. Katahdin, some hundred miles or so inland. Campers on this mile-high Maine peak can see the sun rise some time before folk in Eastport.



Nesmith

‘Sno

Snow Had Fallen, Snow on Snow'

MORE WIDELY welcomed, in many places, than in the winters of yesteryear are the snowfalls of today. For now thousands of men and women, boys and girls, keep up out-of-door play the year round in the northern states. Even in the cities, where a few inches of snow can cause a good deal of traffic difficulty, there is a considerable minority who break into smiles of anticipation whenever the flakes beg-in softly, persistently, to pad hills and dales with a magic carpet on which the winged-foot skier may do his stuff. For that promises skiing in the suburbs, or a week-end frolic on many distant slopes, perhaps; thanks to the snow trains. Small boys and girls once had most of the winter fun in New England. They grew up with the rising popularity of winter sports, and now convert on all add with their children and even their grandchildren—skating, ice-boating, tobogganing, skiing. Today in many a hilly suburb there is a ski-run, with tow rope all complete, which does away with arduous climb "up the hill again" hardly has the coast-coasting becomes all fun. There are mild inclines for the less venturesome, and mountain slopes for skiers who know their slalooms, their stem turns, and their christies.

Among the New Books

Mysticism and Power Politics—Aldous Huxley on the Grey Eminence

Grey Eminence, by Aldous Huxley. New York: Harpers. $3.50. London: Chatto & Windus. 15s.

FROM THE Thirty Years' War which overran Europe, which brought little but misery and devastation except to those who engineered and battened on it, there emerges the pious, sinister figure of Father Joseph, the Grey Eminence. Here, in a brilliant analysis of the individual and his times, is depicted within one heart and mind a campaign between two opposing loyalties. From his extreme youth, the future Capuchin monk had devoted himself to a life of profound religious feeling and righteous self-discipline. At the same time his powerful intellect, his aristocratic gifts of grace and charm, his almost intuitive grasp of political strategy, and, above all, his boundless ambition for the greatness of France, marked him out for high office.

His idealism called him to a life of devotion and prayer; his realism ordered him into the forefront of power politics. His passionate ambition for Bourbon France was to be his spiritual undoing. On the one side contemplation and exaltation, on the other intrigue, espionage, treachery; a combination of Savonarola and Metternich, of mysticism and statecraft. Confounder of his enemies, betrayer of his friends, he turned in relaxation to the reading of holy books and the preaching of holy thoughts.

Father Joseph's master, Cardinal Richelieu, during the years that he ruled France, enjoyed not only vast power but also accumulated vast wealth, while half France starved and rotted. But Father Joseph sought no material advantages. To the end he lived the ascetic life of a monk; denying himself every luxury, but also, alas, that which alone could have delivered his soul—moral integrity.

* * *

Thus, as his biographer observes, his spiritual life progressively deteriorated. The Savonarola continued to play his role; nevertheless, no amount of prayer or self-abnegation stayed or softened his political schemes. Amidst the Calvarian nuns, where he maintained his status of spiritual eminence, he retired for devotion and exhortation, but to the world he remained the outwitter of Emperors, the employer of fifth columnists, the prosecutor of ruthless wars. For such things were the dominating passion of his life—the juggling or the battling of Bourbon France into supremacy by whatever means of savagery and intrigue.

It was said of Richelieu that when he wished to play some clever trick, not to say some piece of knavery, he always made use of men of piety. Certainly he was well served by the Capuchin monk. Characteristic of that brutal cynicism which marked the religious leaders of the seventeenth century, it is related that when the news was brought to Pope Urban VIII of Richelieu's death, he remarked, "Well, if there is a God, Cardinal Richelieu will have much to answer for. If not, he has done very well."

With what high ideals, with what resolute will to spiritual service had Father Joseph started out upon his career! At the end, despite all his labors, he left behind him a France divided, disillusioned, depleted. And with it his own spiritual authority had perished, while he himself, in the words of his biographer, had come to be regarded "with general horror as a man capable of every crime and treachery."

* * *

During the Thirty Years' War, relentless forces of violence and suppression were fanned and fostered which were to rise to full power in 1914 and again in 1939. Had Father Joseph, with his great gifts and superb opportunities, in the words of Tennyson, "Never sold the truth to serve the hour, Nor paltered with Eternal God for power," how different might have been the outcome.

The tragedy of Father Joseph was that he ranged himself on the wrong, because the evil, side. "His place," writes Mr. Huxley, "was with the antidote makers, not with those who breed the poisons." Had his statements been inspired by mercy and integrity, instead of ruthlessness and treachery, had it shown the self-abnegation and reverence for God which continued to characterize his religious tasks, his memory would have been an inspiration and his example a beacon light. Had this been so, not only France, for whom he sacrificed everything, even his own soul, but the world in which he lived and which others were to inherit, would have been blessed.

EVELYN F. HEYWOOD.

Lorin Deland and His Wife Margaret

Golden Yesterdays, by Margaret Deland. New York: Harpers. $3.

MEMORIES of the busy, happy life that Margaret and Lorin Deland lived together for 37 years make an ample volume which Mrs. Deland justly calls "Golden Yesterdays."

From the lookout of the years Margaret Deland beholds a long panorama of Victorian girlhood, idyllic courtship, not-too-arduous struggles for a livelihood conducted with gaiety and altruism, comradeship within the home and satisfying friendship without, and scores of amusing episodes which she recalls vividly and relates with unquenchable vivacity.

The Campbell and the Deland strains which met in the Deland marriage presented several contrasts. Margaretta Campbell grew up on a big farm in western Pennsylvania, in a spacious house and a happy-go-lucky menage serviced by swarms of good-natured colored folk, and with a large clan of relatives. Lorin Deland was Boston born, and bred to thrift. Margaret was nurtured on the Shorter Catechism; Lorin breathed the rarefied atmosphere of Transcendentalism. He was exact of memory, energetic, swiftly initiative, and tolerant. She was absent-minded, deliberate, lazy (she says), and intolerant.

All these differences counted for nothing. By a long chain of circumstances the Bostonian and the Pennsylvanian met in the shadow of Vermont's Mount Equinox, a year and a half later they were married, and the rest of their story was like the traditional fairy tale. With all their differences in background, they were united in a willingness to face new experiences, an active interest in the underprivileged, and a sense of humor.

* * *

Mrs. Deland's book is, above all else, the story of her husband's life. Her readers have long known how much she depended on his advice and his criticism of her writings—that he read all her manuscripts and found the titles for most of her stories. Perhaps common knowledge of this part of his work inclined some of her public to think of him as "Mrs. Deland's husband." She easily makes clear his individual achievements—his enterprise in developing his idea of business counsel and advertising and, among other instances of initiative, his invention of the "flying wedge" in football, with the result that he, who had never seen a game until 1890, became head coach of the Harvard eleven in the early years of that decade.

The Delands had been married only a short time when they began their amateurish but devoted effort to reclaim unfortunate girls. The Wage-Earners Theater League was another of Mr. Deland's projects, also the Belgian Relief Sewing Room for the unemployed, and a camp for unemployed women. He was brimful of plans and energy, giving addresses, presiding at meetings, serving on the boards of civic organizations, restoring old houses, urging "Toots" to finish whatever book she had started.

Sometimes he called her "Toots," sometimes "Pittsburgh Maggie." His tongue was as audacious as his heart was warm. His high spirits kept her keyed to her work and enlarged and enriched their acquaintanceships.

* * *

"Golden Yesterdays" is full of good stories, none better than those about Phillips Brooks, under whose preaching the Transcendentalist and the Calvinist happily sat for many years. There is a story about the clergyman staying overnight with the young couple in the decrepit elegance of an old house they took one summer without due regard for its beetles and such. Another story is about Dr. Brooks seated beside Lorin in the ex-milk-cart which served as delivery wagon for the Deland and Barta Press, and calling at the rear door of Young's Hotel for the "swill"—in other words, scraps of beef saved for the Delands' ever-hungry mastiff.

In similar tone are anecdotes about Boston's elect and the literary and social celebrities whom the Delands met at home and abroad. It all makes an entertaining book, and an enlightening one, particularly about the period of the Delands' married years, 1880 to 1917.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A New Dance Primer

Invitation to Dance, by Walter Terry. New York: A. S. Barnes. $2.

MR. TERRY makes one point that bears repeated emphasis in his chapter, "Charlatans of Dance," when he deplores the cheap song-and-dance number the 5-year-old tot is too often given to do in the ordinary dancing-school recital. He stresses the importance of more thoughtful training, and of licensed teachers.

Otherwise he mostly re-covers ground that has been thoroughly covered in books by more mature writers. The uninitiated reader may find valuable information in his brief and breezy account of dance in America today. But to the great dance public already formed he contributes nothing new of weight or substance in dance discussion.

The young author was formerly dance critic of the Boston Herald, and now occupies a similar position on the New York Herald Tribune. He has seen a lot of dancing, and done a lot of writing about what he has seen. He has studied dance in several of its styles and phases; and also lectures on his subject.

There is a finer, stronger book for Mr. Terry yet to make out of his dance experiences.

M. L.

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New Horizons for India

India and Democracy, by Sir George Schuster and Guy Wint. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

IT IS becoming increasingly apparent in Great Britain that a new start has to be made for the solution of the present political deadlock in India.

Whitehall, in the past, has tended to rely upon persuading Hindus, Moslems, and other Indian groups to sink their mutual differences and co-operate with one another in working either the 1935 constitution or some modification of that elaborate plan for implementing British promises of self-government. Now recognition is growing that something very different from that constitution has to be found.

The rock on which the 1935 plan has been shipwrecked is that of Indian communal friction. Neither the All-India Moslem League, claiming to represent some 90,000,000 Muhammadans, nor the rulers of the Indian States—areas with 80,000,000 inhabitants—are willing to adopt the plan. Their reason is that it would put them in a minority position toward the Indian National Congress. This Congress, which is the chief political organization in India, has also rejected the plan, though on other grounds. It objects mainly to the plan's safeguards for minorities as being calculated to prove fatal to its own claim for majority rule.

* * *

Vague hopes are still entertained in some British circles of salvaging provincial and other features of the plan. But for practical purposes this monumental scheme has been dropped.

In a statement on the question in Parliament, the Secretary of State for India said that, subject to two conditions, the framework of India's future constitution is now to be devised not by the British Government but by Indians for themselves. The conditions are that Britain's existing commitments must be respected and that there must be agreement among the chief groups in India as to what is to be done.

New evidence of the nature of the situation is now forthcoming. It has been put on record by Sir George Schuster and Mr. Guy Wint, both well qualified to search out the facts and to draw sound conclusions from them. Sir George is a distinguished Liberal-National M. P., who was for six years Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council at Delhi. Mr. Wint is one of the younger of the League of Nations experts who has devoted himself for two years to investigating the problem of India.

The outcome of their collaboration, "India and Democracy," is probably the best informed survey that has yet appeared of the entire Indian question. Sir George lays down in it four main propositions: 1. No Parliamentary democracy of the Westminster pattern will suit India. 2. Neither true democracy nor real social and material progress is possible in India without better general education. 3. The communal question can be settled only in the course of co-operation on practical tasks of administration and government. 4. Such co-operation is possible only in the sustained presence of some such impartial arbitral authority as the British Crown.

Mr. Wint's contribution is also illuminating. Two of his conclusions stand out especially. One is that the Indian National Congress is not a political party in the sense known in Western democracies. It is a dictatorial mass movement. The other conclusion concerns the thousands of years of India's past experiences. Throughout that long period and until Britain arrived upon the scene, Mr. Wint says, the democratic conception that politics is the affair of the whole nation, each individual citizen having a part in the actions of the Government, was unknown to Indians.

* * *

It would seem to follow from these considerations that India's best hope of securing real self-government on democratic lines depends in large measure upon continuation of that association with Britain which in the past has brought Indians nearer than ever before to this goal.

The main issue is no longer whether Indians are to govern themselves. It has become how autonomy is to come about without either civil war or the breaking apart of the groups whose union under British rule has changed India from Balkanization into great nationhood.

Sir George Schuster and Mr. Wint agreed in holding that Indians collectively now have it in their own power to solve this issue for themselves. E. C. C.

The Book Window

A New Doctrine for the Americas, by Charles Wertenbaker (Viking, $2), wins acceptance on sight, if pleasing style and lucid expression get a writer anywhere. It hardly seems possible that anyone can understand the Americas as the author appears to; but a glance at his clear, indisputable statement of facts brings almost instant conviction that whatever proposal he makes may well be sound. To a reader's disappointment, no plan of action first or last is offered. What has happened of late in the Republics of South America and in the United States as a consequence of the war is left to carry its own recommendation, which seems to be, in a word—unite.

Literary Pioneer of the Ohio Valley

James Hall: Literary Pioneer of the Ohio Valley, by John T. Flanagan. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. $2.50.

BORN IN PHILADELPHIA in 1793, James Hall fought in the War of 1812, remaining in the army until 1820, when he went to Illinois, where he studied and practiced law, became a judge of the circuit court, and served as treasurer of the new state. Restless and versatile, he edited a paper, established the first literary magazine west of Ohio, and, in 1827, while he and his fellow-immigrants were still making history, founded the Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois.

After his removal to Cincinnati in 1833, he published book after book in which he recorded and set forth facts and fiction about the new country. Now Professor Flanagan has written a study of Hall which students of the history and folkways of the Old West will welcome. For Hall and his work deserve this study. We must know more about the travelers through whose eyes we see the early years of the western country.

* * *

Hall relished the speech of the frontier, appreciated the backwoodsmen's gift for figurative language. But surely Mr. Flanagan's examples of this speech are unfortunate. Listen to the backwoodsman who rescues Ellen Singleton:

> That is a mere sarcumstance; it's a mercy, Miss that the cowardly varments hadn't used you up body-aciously. These Mingoes act mighty redick'lous with women and children. They aint the raal true grit, no how. Vile on them! they ought to be essentially, and particularly, and teetotally obflisticated off of the face of the whole yeath.

That, I think, is artificial, conventional, synthetic speech. It does not ring true to any man of any time; it does not fairly represent the frontiersmen's gift for metaphor which one finds in Middle Western speech today. There's quite a difference between that sort of polysyllabic twaddle and the idioms of Huck Finn's "You don't know about me without you have read a book by the name of 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.'" If the whole of Hall's "Harpe's Head" is written in that vein, I don't wonder a contemporary reviewer found this "salt river roaring more tedious than a book of anecdotes."

Hall believed that the national government should own and operate all agencies of transportation. He early recognized the need of river improvement. He condemned the whole Indian policy of the government, a policy whose practice he realized was as bad for the white man as it was for the Indian. He sensed the importance of the Western movement in the development of the whole of the United States—that in it lay both the fulfillment of democracy and the evolution of the national psychology. He saw the future greatness and the beauty of the West and made his vision articulate.

* * *

Mr. Flanagan's interesting study makes clear the significance of both the man and his work. His account of Hall's romance will send more than one reader back to read "A Legend of Carondelet," "Michael de Coucy," and the other stories which express the gaiety of the old French villages of the Illinois country. In them are more than the "accurate expressions of the scenery and population of the country in which the author resides," which Hall declared to be the aim of his fiction. In them he anticipated the charm of such local color romanticists as Cable and Hearn.

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. . Abe Lincoln's Hoosier Neighborhood

(Continued from Page 4)

and hear the song of the cardinal and the bluebird and the field lark. And you will understand, for the first time, the noble serenity that carried Abraham Lincoln through the troubled years of his Presidency.

From the park, you may wander over to the Little Pigeon Church, a mile or so south, where Tom Lincoln was an active member. It is not the same structure, but it was set up soon after the Lincolns departed, and it is still used for the worship of the people round about. Coal-oil lamps hang above the straight wooden benches, and in the center of the room is a pot-bellied stove, with the stovepipes winging out in two directions across the ceiling.

* * *

On the other side of the road from the church is the cemetery, and there the old tombstones still stand.

"Sarah Lincoln, wife of Aaron Grigsby, Feb. 10, 1807-Jan. 20, 1828." "Aaron Grigsby, 1801-1831." They were Abe's sister and brother-in-law.

"Nancy, consort of Reuben Grigsby, died 1848, ae. 68." It was to the infare after her wedding that Abe was not invited.

"Marulda, wife of N. Grigsby, died 1853, ae. 36." Marulda, the wife of Abe's best friend.

Nancy Hanks Lincoln's grave is not in this cemetery but on a hill southwest of the site of the Lincoln cabin, where Abe and his father buried her. A small, gray stone marks the little fenced-off grave in the quiet grove of locust and hickory trees, where the squirrels scamper overhead and the cardinal sings.

* * *

Eager to see all the country, my father and I drove on to Troy and Rockport. As we approached Troy, a smudge of black smoke rose above the treetops on the horizon, and we knew we were approaching the Ohio river where a steamboat was churning past. There, Anderson's Creek empties into the Ohio and there Abe operated his ferryboat. A rival got the law on him once for running a ferry without a license; but Abe convinced Justice Pate over in Kentucky that, since he never set passengers clean over the river but only took them out to passing steamboats that could not stop, he was not, by rights, operating a ferry. There, too, Abe Lincoln earned his first dollar, and he had hardly enough time to marvel at his good fortune when it slipped through his fingers and fell into the deep, yellow water.

At Rockport, below Troy, the Lincoln atmosphere lingers in the place and in the hearts and thoughts of the people who live there. They have preserved the inn where Abe stayed in 1844, when he came back to the town as a Henry Clay elector, and it is still a magnificent old house, high on a bluff overlooking the river. They have reconstructed a pioneer village of 16 log buildings on the county fairgrounds. It is in no sense a show-place but, rather, a quiet retreat. There are copies of the home of John Pilcher, who loaned Abe books; of Azel Dorsey, Abe's schoolteacher; Brown's Inn; the home of Josiah Crawford, who loaned Abe the Life of Washington that got soaked in a chink in the cabin and who made Abe work a couple of days pulling fodder to pay for it; and the reconstructed cabins of the Lincolns themselves. I felt that, at last, I had found the actual world in which the boy had lived.

Under leaning trees, below the high cliff on which the modern city of Rockport stands, the old flatboat landing dips down to the river. It is the point from which Abe set off with Allen Gentry on his great journey to New Orleans.

* * *

In that Spencer and Warrick country of southwestern Indiana, they will still tell you that when chickens sit on a fence and peck themselves during a rain, it will clear; if a bobwhite says nothing but "bob," it is going to rain; if you see a white horse, you will see a redheaded girl pretty soon.

In that country, you may hear some of the old songs, too; and if not, you may at least be sure that almost every man and woman you meet was sung to sleep in his childhood by the songs Abe Lincoln once tried, in his squeaky way, to sing.

Fly in the buttermilk, shoo, shoo, shoo!
Fly in the buttermilk, shoo, shoo, shoo!
Fly in the buttermilk, shoo, shoo, shoo!
Skip to my Lou, my darlin'!

And:

A frog a-courtin' he did ride,
With a sword an' a pistol by his side.
Lallagung, lallagung, lallagung!

And:

It's left hand round your weevily wheat
It's both hands round your weevily wheat.
Come down this way with your weevily wheat.
It's swing, oh, swing your weevily wheat.

IN A VIGOROUS POSE
Lincoln Statue, by Max Kalish, Stands in Front of the Board of Education Building in Cleveland

On Long Island Sound

WPA workers are constructing an airport with two 3,000-foot landing strips and paved runways at Fort H. G. Wright on Fisher's Island, New York, at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. Fort Wright, manned by Coast Artillery, is one of three forts across the mouth of the Sound. The completed airport will allow planes to speed travel and freight between the island and the mainland.

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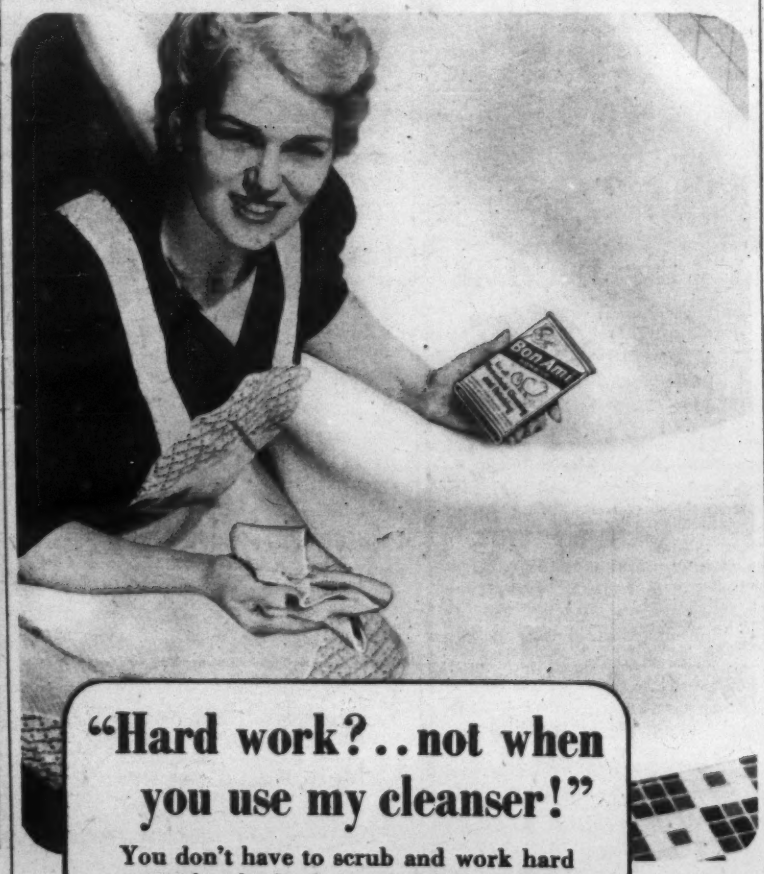

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Drums for Defense

As EVERYONE KNOWS, the heart and sinew of martial music are the drums and brasses and, with the defense plans of the United States calling for armed forces of 7,000,000 men, the order for 1,200 field drums, 180 bass drums, 40 snare drums, and 17 concert bass drums upon which William F. Ludwig of Chicago is at work on commission for the Supply Corps is likely to be only the beginning.

People who know Mr. Ludwig and his history say, "Well, they picked the right man. William Ludwig knows a lot about drums."

It all goes back to a warm summer night in 1887. William Ludwig was eight years old. There was a political rally in his neighborhood. As he skipped out of the house to go and see what he could see, the drum corps of the First Regiment Illinois National Guard was just coming round the corner. Twelve drummers, one bass drummer, and a drum major wearing a huge shako. A splendid spectacle! Most people laugh if it is intimated that a boy of eight can settle his future career at that age, and all by himself. But, William Ludwig reasoned, "This drum corps is the best in Chicago. I guess it'll always be the best." Fifty-four years later it is still said to be the best National Guard drum corps in its area.

Young Ludwig's father was a professional trombone player. He listened while his son said, "I'm going to be a drummer." He said, "Better be a violinist, boy."

"No. Drums, Dad."

They finally compromised. The boy could take up the drums—if he majored in the violin. His grandfather began giving him violin lessons. But the big day came in the fall, when his father took him for his first drum lesson to John Catlin, who had the reputation of being Chicago's foremost teacher of the drums.

Ludwig got along well with the drums. When a neighbor was nominated for Alderman of the 10th Ward, young Ludwig nominated himself official one-man drum corps to rally up the torchlight brigade. At 50 cents per parade, in a few days he could afford to buy himself a new drum. He already had one, bought from the drummer of a local theater for $3. The neighbors were not so sure as young Ludwig was that it was a good drum.

When he was 15 he got a job as drummer with a concert orchestra playing twice a day at Electric Park. Twelve dollars a week. Wonderful! The next spring he and his father joined up with a circus, a 10-20-30 show, playing the small lots of the city and going South by wagon in the winters. Seeing the world from a circus wagon, wearing a red coat and a drummer's cap was something for a boy of 16. Everywhere he went he searched for bands to listen to. In Washington, John Philip Sousa was conducting, and Ludwig heard the finest drummers in the country, Sims and Johnson. In the fall of 1908 the young man was playing drums for the Ziegfeld Follies. Many of the 62 special arrangements and compositions were in ragtime.

Young Ludwig was dissatisfied with the pedal of his drums, which was not fast enough or powerful enough for fast ragtime tempos and the stronger accents admired by the leader. He began to experiment, cobbling together a shorter beater rod connected nearer the beating spot. He worked out a crude one and took it down to rehearsal. It pleased Morris Levy, the director, and the word flew around town that young Ludwig had invented a new pedal. Thick and fast came requests that he make reproductions of the pedal for other drummers. He and his brother opened up a small drum shop and, between shows, turned out pedals. They were shrewd enough to take out patents and eventually the Ludwig pedal became *the* pedal, from coast to coast. A sister came into the business to look after the books. A brother-in-law left his job with International Harvester and came in too. The Ludwigs built the first pedal-tuned tympani in the United States; and the first collapsible type of tympani in the world, which was eventually to revolutionize the tuning of kettle drums.

In 1916, in order to stay closer to the business, William Ludwig became bass drummer and trap man in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed by Frederick Stock. In 1918, Ludwig left the orchestra to devote his whole time to the business. By 1921, although his professional drum playing days were over, he got back to drumming by joining the Columbia Commandery Band; and when the American Legion seriously took up the forming of drum corps he got his chance to be a teacher. The appropriate kind of music was scarce—so he wrote some.

In 1926 he went to England, France, and Germany, visiting music schools and conservatories.

The large order placed by the U. S. Government was on a competitive basis and awarded by bid.

The principle materials that go into the average bass or snare drum are mahogany and maple veneers, to make three- and five-ply shells. For these particular drums, which are of mahogany, the mahogany is being stained to give it a little darker color, and then lacquered to protect the finish. The counter hoops are of select first-grade maple, which is hard and strong.

The skins are made of calfskins, tanned by a special rawhide process. They have to be clear, even, and firm, without blemish. The rods are steel, with threaded hooks of brass or steel. The drumsticks are second-growth hickory, tough and strong; the beaters for the bass drums are made with a wood handle and high-grade, hard, white felt is used for the beater ball.

The lore of drums reaches into every country and race. With Mr. Ludwig it hasn't been just a matter of having chanced to like the drum as a boy, learned to play it, and then taking to making drums because there was a market for them. He has made an exhaustive study of percussion as an element of music, drawing on ancient facts to amplify his own experience.

JOHN EDEN

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DRUM BEATS FOR UNCLE SAM

Workman at the WFL Drum Co. Placing Braces on Drum Shells to Hold the Glued Wooden Hoop Brace in Place Until Dry.

. . Rubber

(Continued from Page 5)

wild in Mexico and now cultivated on a small scale in California. William O'Neal, president of the General Tire and Rubber Company, thinks that enough rubber can be produced from guayule for United States needs at a fraction of the cost of the Jones plan. He points to the Salinas, California, farms where guayule has been grown since 1907 and where the rubber cost ranges between 15 cents and 19 cents a pound.

The trouble with guayule is that the country has few plants from which to get seeds and, when seeds are available, it takes seven years to reach maximum productivity, though fair amounts of rubber can be obtained from it in four years. Guayule rubber is obtained by uprooting the whole shrub, chopping it fine, and running it through rolling mills. It is not as resistant as hevea rubber and contains 18 to 20 per cent of resin or four or five times more than tree rubber.

Guayule grows well in California, Texas, Arizona, and Wyoming, and rubber men say it could be cultivated in Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. According to Dr. W. B. McCallum, who imported the plant from Mexico decades ago, the rubber content of the dry shrub can be raised by seed selection to 30 per cent from the present 23 per cent. The United States Senate has shown its interest in guayule as an anchor to windward by passing a bill authorizing the Department of Agriculture to plant up to 75,000 acres of the shrub on arid soil.

In the meantime, about 4,000 tons of guayule rubber have been coming from Mexico. The Goodyear Company has been shipping high-yielding hevea trees from the Philippines and planting them in Haiti and Costa Rica. In the latter country, Goodyear has 2,500 acres where blight-resisting trees are being set out. Ford is growing rubber in Brazil and Firestone has big plantations in Liberia. South America will contribute some rubber also. The total from these sources might amount to 80,000 tons annually.

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. . The Men From the Ships

(Continued from Page 6)

want to shout. When something catches in your throat, and you can't. Your eyes smart. You don't seem to see very well.

He just stands there beaming. He seems to be saying, "See, I made it. I'm here again." But he isn't really saying anything out loud. He's just grinning.

Maybe he's a youngster. From Glasgow, perhaps. Or the Midlands. It doesn't matter. He may be a tough old salt with a few teeth missing. You'll be just as glad, she vows.

Occasionally you'll see a uniform among them—the blue of the British tar or the khaki of the soldier. They're gunners—important men of the merchant navy.

* * *

One of the finest things that has come out of this war is the British Merchant Navy Club, because it has befriended the merchant seaman. His job is one of the most important in the entire British service, one of the most dangerous, one of the least applauded. His, the sort of bravery that is written in heaven rather than books.

But he asks no more than a place like this—a spot of tea and a welcome in port. The Club is to be his not only now during the emergency of war, but after it's over, too. It will be permanent, says Harold White, President of Thomas Cook & Son, and Secretary-Treasurer of the committee.

Pooling of donations from steamship companies, from oil companies who provide fuel for the ships, marine insurance companies, and the British War Relief Society made it possible and keep it going. The Seaman's Church Institute provides the quarters.

Opened last March, the Club now buzzes to the yarns of nearly 200 seamen every day. That is, every day except Thursday. That's when the crowd comes, for that's the night of the dance and entertainment. Some of the brightest stars of Broadway have twinkled for a few hours on South Street.

* * *

Gertrude Lawrence came down to sing "Jennie" for the boys. Ella Logan brought happy tears of recollection with old Scottish songs. Larry Adler and his harmonica started feet tapping on the floor. Tallulah Bankhead, Cole Porter, and many others have contributed their talent to the cause.

Movie theaters provide free passes. Ogden Reid, editor of the New York Herald Tribune, gave tickets to the Yale-Army football game. Private donations come in. And there are weekly bus trips into the country.

The men are frequently entertained in homes, usually those of Britishers living in New York. "I'm Bristol myself," the prospective hostess may say. "Have you anyone from there? I'd like to talk over things at home."

No casual visitors are admitted to the Club, however, and the privacy of the men is protected.

Back of all this is the Central Committee, governing not only the Merchant Navy Club in New York, but also the other branches that have sprung up in 13 coast cities: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Galveston, Houston, Norfolk, New Orleans, Savannah, Tampa, Jacksonville, Boca Grande, Florida, and Mobile, Alabama.

* * *

Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the British War Relief Society, is chairman of the Committee. Other members are Sir Ashley Sparks, head of the British Ministry of War Transport; R. R. Appleby, Vice-President of the British War Relief Society; and Godfrey Haggard, British Consul in New York.

Mr. Haggard is also chairman of the local New York Committee; William E. Barlow of the Furness Withy Company, Vice-Chairman; Mr. White of Thomas Cook & Son, the Secretary-Treasurer, and Ross H. Skinner, Field Secretary.

In case anyone is wondering what has happened to World Cruise Directors these days, Mr. Skinner is an example. He's dividing his time between the Merchant Navy and the Union Jack Clubs, with the compliments of Thomas Cook & Son. And, judging by the happy look on his face, he's liking it!

Over the Editor's Desk

DAILY, according to report, preparations are strengthening in the captive countries for the day when opposition to the Axis becomes so great that the prisoner peoples will be able to move effectively to help free the world of tyranny. Activities of quiescent revolt are varied in France, according to Egon Kaskeline, a journalist who has seen a great deal more than was on the surface while he was stationed in Vichy as a correspondent of several Swiss newspapers. He is now in New York.

How the great distances in the Pacific area are being reckoned with in the plans of the Allied nations is told by Harlan Trott of The Christian Science Monitor Magazine staff. He has long been a student of naval history and strategy.

Delano Brookings, a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section, has been looking into daylight saving.

George R. Ericson, financial editor of the Monitor, supplies a discussion on a topic of widespread interest, touching as it does the lives of everyone, for everyone these days makes numerous uses of rubber products.

William E. Wilson is a New England resident who has long been interested in Lincoln. He tells us of his adventures while following part of the trail of the youth who was to become the Emancipator President.

Josephine Ripley of the Monitor's Boston staff recently visited the New York British Merchant Navy Club and now reports on the talks she had there.

"So now I'm an influence in foreign affairs!"

1. John nearly drove me frantic with his "Do's" and "Don'ts!" about the dinner for the Ambassador. He was a gruff, crotchety old fellow, and hard to please . . . but he *could* help John get that diplomatic post!

2. "Don't serve coffee to the Ambassador," John said: "he never touches it!" "All right," I promised, "I'll remember." Well, after dinner . . .

3. You should have seen John's face when the coffee was served! He thought I'd gone crazy! "Coffee!" the Ambassador snorted. "I never drink it!"

4. "But this coffee isn't a stimulant!" I told him. "It's Sanka Coffee . . . 97% caffein-free!" The Ambassador perked up. "They've taken the caffein out?" He took a sip. "Ah, delicious!"

5. "You certainly gave me an awful jolt," John said later. "But the Ambassador thinks you're the world's most considerate hostess! And he hopes I'm as diplomatic as you are, because he's getting me that post!"

6. Of course, I had told the Ambassador that Sanka Coffee is *real* coffee . . . *all* coffee . . . a blend of fine Central and South American Coffees. And *only* the caffein is taken out . . . the flavor *stays in!*

REAL COFFEE . . . BUT NOT A STIMULANT!

Sanka Coffee is rich, satisfying, and delicious. It is *all* coffee, and nothing but coffee. Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT . . . for 97% of its caffein has been removed . . . without removing any of the coffee flavor.

Make Sanka Coffee strong . . . a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire. Available in both "regular" and "drip" grind.

TUNE IN . . . . . two great radio shows are now on the air for Sanka Coffee: *Tuesday night:* **"We, the People"** • *Sunday afternoon:* News by **William L. Shirer,** the famous author of "Berlin Diary." See your local newspaper for times and stations.

SANKA COFFEE

Which of These Mistakes in English Do YOU Make?

HOW SHERWIN CODY'S patented 100% Self-Correcting Device has shown more than 100,000 people an easy way to expressive English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

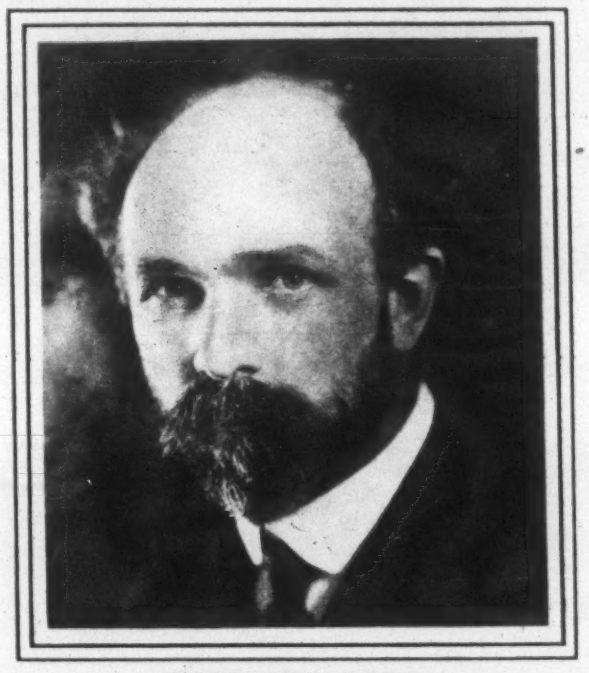
MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "Between you and I" instead of "Between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "for MID able," "ave NOO," and "KEW pon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

They are inclined to overwork commonplace words such as "wonderful," "clever," "adorable," and "marvelous" until their speech and writing become dull and lifeless. How grossly their mistakes and hackneyed language *misrepresent* them!

What Does Your English Tell About You?

It is so easy to say, "But I am not like that!" Unfortunately, however, if you do make mistakes, you are doubtless unconscious of them. Nevertheless, *others* notice them, and may misjudge you accordingly. Even if you are not guilty of the slips mentioned above, is it not possible that you make other equally unpardonable blunders without realizing it?

Every time you talk or write, your English either handicaps or helps you. If you use crude, ungrammatical expressions—if your pronunciation is faulty—if your vocabulary is limited—if you hem and haw in vainly trying to express your ideas—others are certain to feel that you lack educational advantages, even though they are too polite to mention it. But if you can always express yourself correctly and easily—without groping for the right words to express your meaning—without making errors in grammar—others will see in your English a favorable reflection of your culture and refinement.



SHERWIN CODY

Correct English Habits Now Easy to Form

No one can blame you for shying away from the old-fashioned way to improve your English—with its bugbear of rules. But now the mastery of English has been made so easy that you can learn to talk correctly and fluently *without even thinking about it*. The knack of spelling correctly and punctuating properly can be so firmly fixed in your mind that you can never forget. The whole study of English has been so simplified that you can actually enjoy increasing your vocabulary and gaining a new power of language!

This is what Sherwin Cody, the well-known authority on English, now offers you—a simple, commonsense way to attain mastery of English in only a few minutes a day.

Sherwin Cody's Remarkable 100% Self-Correcting Invention

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. His 100% Self-Correcting Device, upon which he has been granted a patent, helps you in finding your mistakes and concentrating your attention *only* upon them. It does not bother you about forms you already know. Through constantly showing you the right way this device quickly makes your English habitually correct. There is no wasted effort—few rules to memorize—no tiresome studying.

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration. Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises, *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There is no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game.

That Mr. Cody has unquestionably modernized English instruction is evidenced by the fact that over 100,000 persons have already improved their English through this simple method. You are invited to learn more in detail about Sherwin Cody's method and what it can do for *you*. There is no obligation. A stamp is all it will cost.

Mail Coupon for FREE BOOK

If you want to learn exactly how to get rid of embarrassing mistakes in grammar, punctuation, spelling, pronunciation—how to present your ideas clearly, forcefully and persuasively—how to gain the self-confidence that an easy familiarity with good English always brings—send TODAY for our new *free* book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This book tells all about Mr. Cody's method—shows why it is easy, efficient, and fascinating. This book will be sent free upon request. There is absolutely no obligation. Simply send the coupon or a letter or a postal card for it. No agent will call. Address SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL of ENGLISH, 672 Searle Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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672 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, your new *free* book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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☐ *If 18 years or under check here for Booklet A.*

From Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retsil, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lula B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Has Meant a Great Deal to Her

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the course and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. We who have been out of school for some years must keep pace with the progress of education if we want to continue to fill our niche in life with ease and poise, and your English Course has proved helpful to me in this respect." Mrs. Cora M. Price, 1059 S. Manhattan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 861 Sutter, San Francisco, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.